The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

APPENDIX.

REPORT

OF THE

BANK OF TENNESSEE.

BANK OF TENNESSEE.
October 6, 1851.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

By the charter of the Bank, it is made the duty of the President and Directors to furnish to the General Assembly, at every regular session, statements of the amount of Capital stock, of the debts due the institution, the amount of monies deposited therein, the notes in circulation, cash on hand, and all other property belonging to the Bank, both real and personal. And in compliance therewith, the following statement, showing the condition of the Bank and Branches, their means and liabilities, on the first of July, 1851, the end of the Bank year, is respectfully submitted.

MEANS.

Discounted Notes	1,791,177 95	
Domestic Bills	837,344 65	
Bills and Notes in suit	602,681 81	
Protested Bills	54,344 99	
State Bonds discounted	412,390	
Bonds for School Lands	129,972 10	
Mississippi State Bonds	4,500	
		3,832,411 50
Expense Account	20,153 82	
Real Estate	223,699 03	
		243,852 85
Interest on State Bonds	642,550	
" " Internal Improvement Bonds	736,979 20	
		1,379,529 20
Due from Banks (mostly Eastern)		702,661 57
Appropriations to Improve't. of Rivers	184,626 43	
Ocoee School Fund	11,229	
		195,855 43
Profit and Loss		1,268 80
Protest Account	863 20	
East Tennessee & Georgia R. R. Stock	25,000	
		25,863 20
Funds in Transit		1,297 89
Cash on hand, viz:		
Notes of State and City Banks	303,797	
Gold and Silver	641,953 99	
		945,750 99
		7,328,491 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock .....nominal		3,194,202 79
(actual Capital $2,389,652 54)		
Treasurer of Tennessee	60,704 97	
" of Institution for the Blind..	1,514 04	
State Revenue Certificates	4,875 01	
		67,094 02
Suspense Account on State Bonds (discount on Bonds purchased, available at maturity of the Bonds).....		43,233 68
Internal Improvement Fund	11,703 32	
Commr's. of Common School Fund....	36,213 55	
Common School Land Districts	301,965 12	
		349,881 99
Sinking or Contingent Fund	330,523 72	
Dividend Account	786,378 10	
Exchange "	40,870 51	
Interest "	25,161 93	
Damages "	4,635 68	
Discounts Received.....	57,368 74	
Internal Improvement Dividend.....	5,256 00	
		1,250,194 68
Suspense Account		2,250 81
Branch Balances		39,163 37
Circulation .....*	1,899,085 00	
Certificates of Deposite	4,413 46	
Individual Depositors	478,971 63	
		2,382,470 09
		7,328,491 43
*Circulation as above	1,899,085	
Less in hands of Bank and Branches..	141,977	
Actual Circulation.....	1,757,108 00	

The foregoing is only a general statement of the Bank and Branches. You will find appended hereto, separate statements, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, showing the condition of the Principal Bank and each Branch, at the close of the bank year, 1st of July 1851. Also statements marked A and B, showing the amount of interest on State Bonds, paid by the Bank at New York and Philadelphia, from 1st July 1849, to 1st July 1851; and the amount of exchange furnished by the Bank and each Branch for the same period.

The report made to the last General Assembly, and to which you are respectfully referred, will show the operation of the Bank in detail from its commencement, 1st July 1838, to the 1st of July 1849, a period of eleven years. From which it will appear that the capital stock had been gradually reduced during that time, by the payment of interest upon the bonds of the State, by the appropriations of the General Assembly, by losses upon real estate, and otherwise, and by bad and doubtful debts, to $2,389,652 54, which constituted at the time the report was made, its actual and available capital.

This will more fully appear by the following table accompanying said report, showing first, the nominal amount of capital each year; Second, surplus of profits and contingent fund; Third, deficit after exhausting profits and contingent fund; Fourth, actual capital each year; and fifth, the rate per cent made each year.

STATEMENT

Of Nominal Capital, Surplus, Deficit and Actual Capital, with rate per cent. made thereon each year.

Years.	Nominal Capital.	Surplus of Profits and Contingent Fund.	Deficit after deduction of Bad Debts.	Actual Capital.	Rate per ct. on Actual Capital.
Ending 1st July, 1839, ...	1,092,393 71	66,027 08		1,092,393 71	10 95
Ending 1st July, 1840, ...	2,292,757 38	126,550 10		2,292,757 38	7 42
Ending 1st July, 1841, ...	3,065,043 80	123,145 05		3,065,043 80	5 86
Ending 1st July, 1842, ...	3,130,646 20	72,092 26		3,130,646 20	5 25
Ending 1st July, 1843, ...	3,166,155 45		98,649 88	3,166,155 45	3 68
Ending 1st July, 1844, ...	3,170,470 53		303,624 08	3,071.820 65	5 55
Ending 1st July, 1845, ...	3,169,745 16		443,361 29	2,866,121 08	4 83
Ending 1st July, 1846, ...	3,192,715 09		515,989 87	2.749,353 80	6 94
Ending 1st July, 1847, ...	3,180,177 67		547,380 31	2,664,187 80	7 31
Ending 1st July, 1848, ...	3,188,117 86		647,322 75	2,640,737 55	5 97
Ending 1st July, 1849, ...	3,199,613 57		744,553 76	2,552,290 82	7 54

The Nominal Amount of Capital 1st July, 1849, (see table,)		3,199,613 57.
Deficit same day,	744,553 76	
Loss on Real Estate,	65,407 27—	809,961 03
Amount of Actual Capital as above,		$2,389,652 54

In conformity with the provisions of the act passed 9th February, 1850, to relieve the Bank, and for other purposes, the nett amount of profits for the last two years, has been paid to the State Treasurer. with which he is chargeable in the settlement of his accounts, viz:

From 1st July 1849, to 1st July 1850,	193,146 99
1st July 1850, to 1st January 1851,	117,037 95
1st January 1851, to 1st July 1851,	106,614 24
Total amount of profits for the two years,	$416,799 18
Deduct from this sum the amount of interest on State Bonds, paid by the Bank from 1st July 1849, to the passage of the act of 9th Feb. 1850,	94,628 75
Amount chargeable to the Treasurer,	$322,170 43

Referring to my report of two years since, and to the estimated profits of the Bank, you will perceive that the profits since that time, have exceeded the estimate then made, but, owing to the revulsions of the past business season, the low prices of our leading exports, and the prostration of commercial credits, a like result cannot be attained for the two years to come.

The amount of Suspended deht (or debt in suit) at the Principal Bank and Branches on the 1st July 1849, was $697,264 36. It had been gradually increasing from the time the Bank went into operation to that time. It amounted on the 1st July last to $602,681 84, making a reduction in the last two years of $94,582 55, and it is believed, it may be still further greatly reduced.

By the act (9th February, 1850,) referred to above, the President and Directors were authorized (with the consent of the Governor,) to sell the stock belonging to the State in the Union and Planters' Banks, and to invest the proceeds in the purchase of State Bonds, at a rate not exceeding their par value, and giving preference to the Bonds issued for stock in the Union Bank. But no part of these stocks have been sold, and this part of the act remains to be carried out hereafter. When the act passed, Union and Planters, Bank stocks, were worth in Philadelphia, the largest stock mar ket in the Union, 51 cents, they are now quoted at from 68 to 70 cents, so the State has lost nothing by delay.

Besides, I presume one of the objects of the General Assembly, of not the main one, in authorizing a sale, was, to provide a fund in time to meet the Union Bank bonds held by the General Government, none of which mature earlier than the first of January, 1853. Of these Bonds, there remain unpaid,

Due 1st January, 1853,	125,000
" 1st January, 1858,	125,000
" 1st January, 1863,	125,000
Making in all,	$375,000

If no provision is made by your honorable body to meet the first of the above instalments, the President and Directors of the Bank, will feel bound to dispose of the stock in the Union Bank, as directed by the act of 1850; or so much thereof, as will be requisite to meet that instalment.

The act of 1844, authorizing under certain conditions a sale of the Common School lands in this State, requires the proceeds to be paid over to the Bank, or some one of its Branches, to be invested in State Bonds. And until such investment is made, the Bank is required to pay interest from time to time upon the amount. Under this law, a considerable sum has already been paid to the Branch at Shelbyville, and the agency at Athens, which is now ready for investment. But so large an amount of State Bonds, cannot be procured in a reasonable time, without paying more than the present market price. I beg leave therefore, respectfully to suggest to the General Assembly, whether it would not promote the public interest to amend the act at the present session, so as to authorize the Bank to purchase the Bonds of any one of the incorporated companies in this State, that may be endorsed and guarantied by the State, as well as the Bonds of the State. They are certainly worth as much, and would be in every respect, as safe an investment—the faith of the State being pledged for their payment.

I know of no defects in the charter, that will require the interposition of the General Assembly. The interest upon the Internal Improvement Bonds issued heretofore, (a large portion of which is payable semi-annually in New York and Philadelphia,) becomes due at different times, and running through every month in the year, according to the date of the Bond. If an act were passed, providing for the payment of interest upon this class of Bonds, on the first of January and first of July, it would be a saving to the State. and would, I am satisfied, meet the approbation of the holders.

Should your honorable body, or any of its members, desire any further information in relation to the Bank or its management, it will afford the officers pleasure at all times to communicate it.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WM. LEDBETTER, *President.*

(No. 1.)

STATE OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE,

DR.

Discounted Notes	423,068 56	
Domestic Bills	286,210 25	
Bills and Notes in suit	132,755 41	
Protested Bills	54,344 99	
State Bonds Discounted	390,390	
		1,286,769 21
Branch Bank Note Account		3,368,790
Expense Account	7,276 45	
Real Estate	47,154 25	
		54,430 70
Interest on State Bonds	642,550	
" " Internal Imp't Bonds	736,979 20	
		1,379,529 20
Branch at Somerville	28,204 98	
" " Columbia	8,933 63	
" " Clarksville	9,781 12	
Merchants' Bank New York	174,293 26	
Bank of North America, Philadelphia	36,692 58	
Bank of Louisville, Ky	75	
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati	496 77	
Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore	25,260 28	
Planter's Bank of Tennessee	6,577 15	
Jos. W. Allen, Agent, New Orleans	3,885 24	
Branch Planters' Bank, &c., Memphis	2,703 37	
		296,903 38
Profit and Loss		1,080 96
Appropriations to Imp't of Rivers	68,375 66	
Ocoee School Fund	11,229	
		79,604 66
Cash on hand viz:		
Notes payable at Nashville	644,552	
" of State and City Banks	120,654	
Gold and Silver	208,066 05	
		973,272 05
		7,440,380 16

(No. 1.)

NASHVILLE, JUNE 30TH, 1851.

			Cr.	
Capital Stock, viz:				
State Bonds	440,000			
School Fund	97,879	46		
do. Ocoee	262,780	67		
do. U. S. Public Lands	4,714	68		
Surplus Revenue	470,066	55		
Common School Fund	50,459	33		
			1,325,900	69
Bank Note Account			4,185,290	
Treasurer of Tennessee	46,652	08		
" of Institution for the Blind	1,514	04		
State Revenue Certificates	145	93		
			48,312	05
Suspense account on State Bond			43,233	68
Internal Improvement Fund	11,703	32		
Commissioners of Com. School Fund	36,213	55		
			47,916	87
Sinking or Contingent Fund	330,523	72		
Dividend Account	786,378	10		
Exchange "	19,755	89		
Discounts Received	11,204	71		
Interest Account	15,357	99		
Damages "	1,141	02		
Internal Improvement Dividend	5,256			
			1,169,617	43
Branch at Athens	275,861	54		
" " Rogersville	1,344	33		
" " Trenton	33,462	08		
" " Shelbyville	28,590	82		
" " Sparta	12,343	74		
Farmer's & Merch'ts' Bank Memphis	77	39		
Union Bank of Tennessee	548	40		
Lawrenceburg Bank of Tennessee	5,127	65		
Certificates of Deposite	4,413	46	357,355	95
Individual Depositors	258,340	03		
			262,753	49
			7,440,380	16
Circulation $171,948				

(No. 2.)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

DR.

Discounted Notes	238,502	
Domestic Bills	146,663 77	
Bills and Notes in Suit	90,547 82	
		475,713 59
Appropriation to Improvem't. of Rivers		18,100 66
Expense Account		1,676 14
Real Estate		15,043 13
Protest Account		147 76
Farmers Bank Va., Wytheville	581 15	
Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	5,091 84	
Merchant's Bank, New York	126,823 76	
Br. Union Bank of Ten., Chattanooga	100	
		132,596 75
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee	232,953 19	
" " other Banks	61,611 55	
Gold	69,765 65	
Silver	62,931 14	
		427,261 53
Funds in transitu		1,297 89
		1,071,837 45

(No. 2.)

TENNESSEE AT ROGERSVILLE, JULY 1st, 1851.

		Cr.
Capital Stock		254,208
Bank Note Account		752,100
Treasurer of Tennessee		2,582 30
Discounts Received	10,937 98	
Interest Account	3,098 79	
Exchange "	1,666 44	
Damages "	692 55	
Profit and Loss	16 16	
		16,411 92
Due to Banks, viz:		
Bank of Hamburg, South Carolina	4 00	
Commercial Bank, Columbia S. C	26 00	
Farmers Bank Va. Lynchburg	4 80	
Bank of Tennessee	14,168 52	
Union Bank of Tennessee, Knoxville	9,149 90	
Bank of Augusta	3 00	
		23,356 22
Individual Depositors		23,179 01
		1,071,837 45

G. W. NETHERLAND, Cash.

(No. 3.)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

DR.

Discounted Notes	42,088 17	
Domestic Bills	14,642 09	
Common School Bonds	74,943 85	
		131,674 11
East Ten. & Georgia Rail Road stock		25,000
Bills and Notes in suit		138,621 60
Real Estate, viz:		
Banking House	12,828 32	
Other property	40,584 79	
		53,413 11
Interest Account	3,017 12	
Expense "	2,383 48	
Appropriations to Imp. of Rivers	19,357 40	
		24,758
Due from Banks, viz:		
Merchants' Bank, New York	6,834 72	
Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore,	1,725 36	
Bank of Charleston, S. C	10,630 30	
" " Tennessee	290,574 50	
		309,764 88
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee	119,963	
Other Bank Notes	32,771	
Gold and Silver	49,212 99	
		201,946 99
		885,178 69

(No. 3.)

TENNESSEE, AT ATHENS, on Monday, 30th June, 1851.

		Cr.
Capital Stock		249,149 21
Bank Note Account		470,189
Common School Land Districts		158,311 27
Discounts Received	1,135 94	
Exchange Account	1,298 06	
Damages	154 50	
		2,588 50
Treasurer of Tennessee		3,790 94
Individual Depositors		1,149 77
		885,178 69

TH. J. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

(No. 4.)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

DR.

Discounted Notes	239,436 79	
Domestic Bills	3,899	
Bills and Notes in suit	42,175 63	
Suspended Debt	2,456 78	
Bonds for Schools Lands	1,249 27	
		289,217 47
Real Estate	11,573 10	
Expense Account	1,200 80	
		12,773 90
Due from Banks, viz:		
Bank of Tennessee	21,500 28	
Planter's Bank of Tennessee	2	
		21,502 28
Profit and Loss		100
Appropriations to Imp't of Rivers		12,004 32
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Te., this Branch	216,913	
Notes of other Banks	7,537	
Gold and Silver	43,759 33	
		268,209 33
		603,807 30

(No. 4.)

TENNESSEE AT SPARTA, 30th day of June, 1851.

Cr.

Capital Stock, viz:		
Surplus Revenue	209,340	
School Fund	7,171 50	
do Ocoee	6,596 43	
do Districts	3,319 38	
U. S. Public Lands	823 07	
		227,250 38
Bank Note Account		352,700
Discounts Received	6,798 77	
Interest Account	2,377 75	
Exchange "	82 78	
Damages	129	
		9,388 30
Due to Banks, viz:		
Bank of Mobile	8	
Mechanics Bank, Augusta	6	
Merchant's Bank, Baltimore	260 57	
Branch Bank of Ten., Somerville	153 58	
		428 15
Individual Depositors		14,040 47
		603,807 30

JOHN WARREN, Cashier.

(No. 5.)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted Notes	147,875 23	
Domestic Bills	125,058 66	
Bills and Notes in suit	34,069 20	
Common School Land Bonds	53,778 98	
		360,782 07
Appropriations to Imp. of Rivers		11,973 50
Real Estate, viz:		
Land	1,641 70	
Banking House and Lot	9,181 51	
		10,823 21
Expense Account	2,068 19	
Protest "	327 55	
		2,395 74
Due from Banks, viz:		
Bank of Tennessee	36,322 88	
Merchants' Bank, New York	45,011 74	
Bank of Pennsylvania	1,439	
Agency at Mobile	633 78	
Canal Bank, New Orleans	3,026 57	
Bank of the Valley, Virginia	1,389 22	
		87,823 19
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee	330,863	
" " other Banks	20,386	
Gold	49,333	
Silver	13,779 49	
		414,361 49
		888,159 20

(No. 5.)

TENNESSEE, AT SHELBYVILLE, 30th June, 1851.

		Cr.
Capital Stock		223,931
Bank Note Account		479,830
Common School Land Distucts		143,653 85
State Revenue Certificates		4,729 08
Discounts Received	4,557 02	
Interest Account	908 84	
Exchange "	5,636 28	
Damages "	1,057 34	
		12,159 48
Individual Depositors		23,855 79
		$35,159 20.

T. B. CANNON, Cashier.

(No. 6.)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

DR.

Discounted Notes	143,892 46	
Domestic Bills	20,597 36	
Notes and Bills in suit	21,034 63	
		185,524 45
Real Estate, viz:		
Banking House	24,628 48	
Other property	129 81	
		24,758 29
Expenses		1,407 14
Bank of North America	16,078 16	
J. W. Allen, agent	57 80	
		16,135 96
Cash, viz:		
Circulation on hand	45,025	
Other notes	10,574	
Specie	6,280 71	
		61,879 71
		289,705 55

(No. 6.)

TENNESSEE AT COLUMBIA, on the 30th June, 1851.

Cr.

Capital Stock		181,416 51
Bank Note Account		70,100
Treasurer of Tennessee	7,679 65	
Bank of Tennessee	9,619 53	
J. B. Groves, agent	15 50	
		17,314 68
Exchange Account	439 32	
Discounts Received	4,046 84	
Interest Account	362 51	
Damages "	120 75	
		4,969 42
Individual Depositors		15,904 94
		289,705 55

F. G. ROCHE, Cashier.

(No. 7.)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted Notes	98,327 50	
Domestic Bills	67,671 17	
Bills and Notes in Suit	63,904 75	
		229,903 42
Appropriations to Rivers		8,560 74
Real Estate		18,588 94
Expense Account	1,226 50	
Profit and Loss	104 00	
		1,330 50
Due from Banks, viz:		
Bank of Kentucky, Hopkinsville	506 34	
do do Louisville	549 79	
Bank of America, New York	2,597 64	
Commercial Bank of Penn., Phila	1,611 42	
Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore	2,773 03	
La Fayette Bank, Cincinnati	4,287 80	
Canal Banking Co., New Orleans	247 01	
Jos. W. Allen, Agent	50 00	12,623 03
Cash, viz:		
Clarksville notes	77,749 00	
Notes of the Bank of Tenn. & branches	2,693 00	
Notes of other Banks, viz:		
Planters' and Union	19,500 00	
Illinois Bank notes	304 00	
Gold & Silver	44,863 41	
		145,109 41
		416,116 04

(No. 7.)

TENNESSEE AT CLARKSVILLE, JUNE 30, 1851.

		Cr.
Capital Stock		223,931 00
Bank Note Account		125,829 00
Discounts Received	3,867 02	
Interest Account	1,494 50	
Exchange "	2,587 46	
Damages "	124 50	
		8,073 48
Due to Banks, viz:		
Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville	8,923 17	
Bank of Pittsburg	86 90	
		9,010 07
Individual Depositors		49,272 49
		416,116 04

D. N. KENNEDY, Cash.

(No. 8.)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

DR.

Discounted Notes	187,266 24	
Domestic Bills	97,823 59	
State Bonds	22,000	
Notes and Bills in suit	43,417 70	
		350,507 53
Real Estate, viz:		
Banking House	7,929 07	
Other Property	15,995 50	
		23,924 57
Protest Account		54 89
Expense "		1,446 25
W. B. Partee, Agent		845 79
Appropriations to Imp't of Rivers		23,573 40
Wm. B. Crisp, Agent,		15,962 96
Due from Banks, viz:		
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania	121,208 27	
Branch Union Bank Ten., Jackson	840 01	
Commercial Bank of New Orleans	15 41	
Union Bank of Tennessee	6 77	
Bank of Kentucky, Louisville	6 52	
Branch Union Bank, Memphis	614 35	
		122,691 33
Cash, viz:		
Notes payable at Trenton	158,167	
Gold and Silver	31,115 24	
		189,282 24
		728,288 96

(No. 8.)

TENNESSEE, AT TRENTON, JUNE 30th, 1851.

Cr.

Capital Stock, viz:		
State Bonds	80,000	
School Fund	16,354	
do. Ocoee	48,542 91	
do. Pro. Sales Public Lands	924 09	
Surplus Revenue	108,387	
		254,208
Bank Note Account		408,600
Discounts Received	6,369 95	
Interest Account	3,466 05	
Exchange "	4,187 36	
Damages "	798 87	
		14,822 23
Due to Banks, viz:		
Bank of Tennessee	21,608 46	
Branch Bank of Tenn., Somerville	821 82	
Farmer's & Merch'ts' Bank, Memphis	9 79	
		22,440 07
Mrchants' Ins. & Trust Co. Nashville		139
Individual Depositors		28,079 66
		728,288 96

JNO. A. TALIAFERRO, Cashier.

(No. 9.)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted Notes	270,721 00	
Domestic Bills	74,778 76	
		345,499 76
Bills and Notes in suit		33,698 29
Real Estate, viz:		
Banking House	10,158 50	
Other Property	8,261 93	
		18,420 43
Expense Account	1,468 87	
Protest,	333 00	
		1,801 87
Due from Banks, viz:		
Merchants' Bank, New York	11,219 79	
Bank of Louisiana	94,765 32	
Philadelphia Bank	41 64	
Br. B'k of Tennessee at Trenton	317 07	
" " " " Athens	174 35	
" " " " Sparta	153 58	
" " " " Clarksville	156 58	
Planter's B'k of Tenn., at Memphis	1,348 25	
		108,176 58
Mississippi State Bonds		4,500 00
Appropriations to Imp't of Rivers		22,680 75
Bank Notes on hand, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tenn.	381,357 00	
Other Bank Notes, Br. Notes,	3,317 00	
Planters' and Union "	15,725 00	
Mixed Notes and Checks	1,746 00	
		402,145 00
Specie, viz:		
Silver and Gold		62,846 24
		999,768 92

(No. 9.)

TENNESSEE, AT SOMERVILLE, JULY 1st, 1851.

Cr.

Capital Stock, State Bonds	$0,000 00	
School Funds	16,354 00	
U. S. Public Lands	924 09	
Ocoee Lands	48,542 91	
Surplus Revenue	10$,387 00	
		254,208 00
Bank Note Account		623,800 00
Discounts Received	8,450 51	
Interest Account	1,112 62	
Exchange	5,216 92	
Damages	417 15	
		15,197 20
Due to Banks, viz;		
Bank of Tennessee	28 384 75	
Planters' Bank of Tennessee	01	
Branch Union Bank, Memphis	7,491 86	
" " " Jackson	3,286 82	
		39,163 44
Suspense Account		2,250 81
Individual Depositors		65,149 47
		999,768 92

JAMES PETTIT, Cashier.

(A)

INTEREST

Paid at New York & Philadelphia, from 1st July 1849 to 1st July 1850.

	New York.	Philadelphia.
August 15, 1849	30,150	
Dec. 18, "	30,150	
Sept. 29, "		1,532 63
Oct. 18, "		21,265 80
Feb. 9, 1850		6,042 56
" 20, "		19,846 24
March 13, "		854 25
June 19, "	1,925	
April 13, "		2,361 73
May 13, "		804
" 27, "	30,450	
June 14, "	4,693 38	
	97,373 38	52,707 28

INTEREST

Paid at New York & Philadelphia, from 1st July 1850, to 1st July 1851.

	New York.	Philadelphia.
July 2, 1850	775	
" 12, "		1,620 56
" 22, "	400	
August 20, "	275	
Sept. 14, "		18,100 04
" 23, "	125	
Oct. 24, "		1,381 88
" 25, "	25	
Nov. 12, "		1,130 64
" 25, "	30,150	
Dec. 13, "		4,673 25
" 16, "	1,250	
Jan. 14, 1851		1,896 94
" 18, "	50	
Feb. 13, "		20,235 68
March 12, "	150	
Amount forward	33,200	49,038 99

(A)—*Continued.*

INTEREST

Paid at New York & Philadelphia, from 1st July 1850, to 1st July 1851.

	New York.	Philadelphia.
Amount brought forward.....	33,200	49,038 99
March 13, 1851.....		1,080 38
" 18, "	350	
April 17, "		1,683 38
" 23, "	50	
May 13, "		703 50
" 20, "	575	
June 13, "	31,050	
" 25, "	75	
	65,300	52,506 25

RECAPITULATION.

Paid at New York.....	97,373 38	
	65,300	
		162,673 38
" Philadelphia	52,707 23	
	52,506 25	
		105,213 48
	Total	267,886 86

TABLE B.

Shewing the amount of Exchange furnished by the Principal Bank and Branches, from 1st July, 1849, to 1st July, 1851.

	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati & Louisville.	Charleston.	Total.
Nashville	1,526,332 69	519,531 72	147,247 39	267,053 95	52,964 96		2,513,130 71
Rogersville	No Return					estimated at	300,000
Athens	34,983 57	5,000	5,807 80			1,469.70	47,261 07
Sparta	86,250 87	247 50	45,303 96	4,282 50			136,084 83
Shelbyville	245,723 58	92,223 29		5,468 29			343,415 16
Columbia		59,734 12					59,734 12
Clarksville	306,504 98						306,504 98
Trenton		412,426 32		7,811 42	883 10		421,120 84
Somerville	135,105 72	28,282 12					163,387 84
	2,334,901 41	1,117,445 07	198,359 15	284,616 16	53,848 06	1,469 70	4,290,635 55
Deduct amount over estimated at Rogersville							99,753 39
						Total	$4,190,882 16

REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM,

AT KNOXVILLE,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

The Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Knoxville, respectfully report, that the trust confided to our hands by the Legislature, has been felt by us to be, especially in its moral bearings, one of great importance. There is no precept in the New Testament, which, in the free and enlightened social state we in this country enjoy, has a stronger claim upon men's dutiful regard or may become the fountain of more healthful, benificent influences, than that they "who are strong, ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." In communities unblessed with the light of the Gospel of Christ, either the weak are made the prey of the strong, or are else neglectfully suffered to drag out a wretched existence, without any efforts, worthy of the name, being made to ameliorate the harsh features of their condition, or to supply to them by the hand of benevolent art the deficiencies of nature. But the nations which have received and wisely improved that heavenly light, have learned how true and excellent is the brotherhood of faith which it inculcates; how in the Family, the Church and the State, there is no single member, however weak and deficient, that is unimportant or valueless; how from the feebleness of the weaker members may be made to spring up under a kindly and generous culture, elements of beauty and grace to adorn the whole body. The seeming injustice of nature in withholding from some of her children the endowments bestowed upon others, is thus in a manner justified. The very disparity of condition leaves room, under the influence of a right spirit, for the exercise of good and pure affections, which might otherwise have lain wholly dormant; for the cultivation of feelings of mutual dependence; for the performance towards each other of that service of love, which no man however rich, or strong, or honorable, can wisely forbear from rendering towards his neighbor in time of need, and which no man, however poor, or weak, or obscure, will not find at some hour or other an opportunity of rendering.

It is upon this principle of brotherhood, considered as reposing at the foundations of the State, that provision has been made by more than one Legislature, and in very distant portions of the Union, for the education of the unfortunate, who have been depri-

ved from birth, or by accident, of the use of sight, of hearing and of speech. And it is honorable to that State, of which we are citizens, that in the favorable disposition which we suppose to have been generally awakened throughout our country towards the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and the Lunatic; it has been amongst the first to act efficiently. The State, by the just and generous conduct of its Legislature, has declared in so many words, that Deaf, and Dumb, and Blind, though they be, they are yet its children, entitled to even a stronger sympathy and a larger care. That shut out from the light of heaven, or denied the communion of speech with their brethren, and unable to provide for themselves, it will take them under its own wing, and secure to them those treasures of wisdom and knowledge, which the hand of man, guided of God, has learned to convey to the most imprisoned mind.

The Legislature of 1849–50, passed an act appropriating five thousand dollars per annum for ten years, for the support of the school; and five thousand dollars "for the paying of the debts, and completing the buildings" of the institution. These appropriations found the Board with an indebtedness, as stated in their last report, of three thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars. This being paid, there remained of the special appropriation, the sum of thirteen hundred and eighteen dollars, to be applied according to the provisions of the act, to completing the buildings. Had such balance been sufficient for that purpose, the Board of Trustees would have had no difficulty in putting the school at once into successful and permanent operation. But the sum was wholly inadequate. At the date referred to, but one wing of the building was finished. The main building, as reported to the Legislature, was "but little, if any more than half finished; and the estimated cost of completing it, was stated at "eight thousand dollars." In this state of things, the Board might have concluded to maintain the school upon its previous limited foundation, confining the number of pupils to the accommodations afforded by the single completed wing, and leaving the main building unfinished. But this course, a provision of the act passed by the last Legislature, appeared to prevent them from pursuing, viz: "That each Senatorial District in the State shall have the right to send, free of charge, two pupils to the institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb in preference to all others, whether free or paying scholars."

To provide for the accommodation of these pupils, in addition to those who had already been received, or who might afterwards be offered, or to provide for their accommodation alone, would be utterly impossible, without more room. They felt in this emergency, that their duty lay in completing the main building at as early a day as possible, and that in order to do this it was better that the school should be temporarily suspended. At a biennial meeting held on the — day of February, 1850, it was therefore,

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board the interests of the

Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School require that the school be suspended until the buildings shall be fitted up so as to accommodate at least the number of pupils specified by the act of the last Legislature.

"*Resolved*, That the school accordingly be suspended from the 1st of March next, until such time as said provision shall have been made.

"*Resolved*, That in the interim of the school, Mr. McIntire, (the Principal,) be requested to superintend the work on the buildings."

From that time the work upon the main building has been diligently prosecuted, with the available means of the institution. On the 1st of August, 1850, Rev. Mr. McIntyre, who had proved himself an able and faithful instructor, resigned the office of Principal of the school. Under the active direction and superintendence of the Building Committee, however, no interruption or delay was occasioned in the progress of the house, by his resignation. It is now in a condition nearly complete. The plan of its construction was communicated to the Legislature in the last report of the Board of Trustees. It is a hundred feet long, by fifty wide, and including the attic, is four stories high. Substantial in its materials and structure, commodious in its arrangements, and elegant in its architectural design and finish, it reflects honor upon the State, whose benevolence has erected it.

The original estimate of its cost, by "competent workmen," was sixteen thousad dollars. At the date of the last report, the amount expended upon it, was eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars. And since then, the sum expended has been seven thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-five cents, viz:

For	Carpenter's work,	$3,349 07
"	Plastering,	1,386 44
"	Lumber,	944 06
"	Paints, Nails, Locks, Hinges, &c.,	651 55
"	Glass,	460 98
"	Brick Work,	472 20
"	Digging, Carting and Wood,	214 36
"	Castings, Tin Work and Blacksmithing,	93 99
"	Lightning Rods,	50 00
		$7,622 65

An expenditure of about two thousand dollars more will be required to pay for a considerable amount of work which has been already done, but for which a settlement has not been made with the workmen; and also for work which should be done, in order to the completion and preservation of the building. Anticipating that the building would be in a state of readiness for the reception of pupils on the 1st of October next, the Board took proper steps, as soon as possible after the resignation of Rev. Mr. McIntyre, to fill the place of Principal. Encouragement was given at different times from two different quarters to hope, that a gentleman of un-

questionable fitness for the post would consent to take it, but this hope, owing to circumstances over which the Board had no control, was disappointed. Measures are now in progress, to supply the vacancy with a competent person.

On the 10th day of November, 1849, the assistant teacher, Mr. C. W. Myers, after a brief illness, departed this life. He was well fitted for the duties of his position, and of very estimable character as a man and a christian. His death was an occasion of sincere regret. Mr. George E. Bronson has recently been elected in his stead. He comes well recommended as an instructor of the Deaf and Dumb, and it is believed that until a Principal is obtained, the school will progress successfully under his direction.

Mr. J. P. N. Craighead has been elected Curator of the institution, and has accepted the office upon equitable terms. The office of Matron remains yet unfilled.

The Rev. D. R. McAnally has offered his resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees, to take effect on the 30th of October next, and Mr. M. D. Bearden has been elected to fill the vacancy. Rev. James Park has also been elected, in the stead of J. Estabrook who has removed from the vicinity.

In conclusion, the Board would express the belief that the institution of which the Legislature has made them the guardians, by the large provision which has now been made for the accommodation of pupils, will for a time at least be able to meet the wants of all of that class of unfortunate children of the State, for whose benefit it has been created, who may apply. The time will no doubt arrive, and soon, perhaps, when the additional ell provided for in the original plan of the building, will be required; but the Board confidently rely upon the wisdom and generosity of the Legislature for sustaining the important work of their predecessors, and for providing for the extension of its privileges and blessings to all who have a claim to participate in them, whenever further aid is necessary.

THE TENNESSEE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL

Dr.

1850.			
Feb. 1.	To paid	John Fouche,	414 00
" "	" "	Note in Union Bank,	700 00
" "	" "	Note in Union Bank,	1,364 40
" "	" "	William Harris,	430 00
" "	" "	Williams & Co.	10 63
" "	" "	Thomas MacIntire,	1,443 81
" "	" "	Thomas MacIntire,	450 00
" "	" "	T. MacIntire, for Mr. Peet,	12 00
" "	" "	Julia A. Comstock,	162 50
" "	" "	John Garvin,	11 37
" 6.	" "	Adm'r of C. W. Myers,	125 00
" "	" "	C. H. & D. L. Coffin,	17 71
" 9.	" "	Note at Union Bank,	726 13
" 11.	" "	Cowan & Dickinson,	115 26
" "	" "	John Garvin,	143 96
" 14.	" "	Jacob Newman,	557 50
" 23.	" "	Thomas MacIntire,	105 10
" "	" "	Thomas MacIntire,	25 00
" "	" "	W. S. Kennedy,	37 87
July 15.	" "	Thos. MacIntire,	450 00
" "	" "	Thomas MacIntire, for Miss Julia A. Comstock,	162 50
1851.			
Sept. 20.	" "	R. B. McMullen,	13 95
	" "	Building Committee,	7,622 65
	Balance,		5,116 73
			$20,218 07

This Page is Not Yet Available

**If you have a hardcopy page suitable for scanning,
LLMC would like to hear from you.**

Thank you.

**1-800-235-4446
or
llmc@llmc.com**

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS,

IN RELATION TO THE

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

IN TENNESSEE,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

REPORT

NASHVILLE, OCTOBER, 1851.

To the Speakers of the Senate and
the House of Representatives:—

The Board of Commissioners to whom has been entrusted the duty of procuring a site and erecting a building to be known as the New State Hospital for the Insane in Tennessee, and to be used for the cure, comfort and safe keeping of Insane Patients—beg leave to submit to your Honorable Body a Report of their proceedings since the last Session of the Legislature.

By virtue of the law of 1849, on page —of the Session Acts of the General Assembly, seventy-five thousand Dollars were appropriated for the erection of the Asylum, and the Board were strictly confined to the expenditure of this sum for that purpose. They have endeavored so far as possible, in so large an undertaking, to conform to the law, and the total sum expended will not exceed the appropriation, except by a small amount.

In order to effect this object, however, they have been compelled wholly to change their original plan, and leave to future Legislation the erection of wings to the main building, and more extensive accommodation for its inmates.

Without wishing to question or contravene the general policy of the last enactment, they would respectfully suggest that one curtailment to which they were unavoidably compelled to submit, may, and will become a serious impediment to the future success of the Institution, unless it shall be obviated by an enlightened and liberal policy on the part of the Legislature. All experience has shown that in order to the sanatory efficiency of a Lunatic Asylum, and the proper management of its inmates, there should be a total separation of the noisy and excited patients, from those who are comparatively quiet and calm. The reasons for such an arrangement

are so obvious, and the authorities on the subject so strong and decisive as to render it unnecessary for us to do more than direct your attention to the matter.

Yet the paucity of the means afforded us, has prevented our effectuation properly of this vital object. Instead of erecting some twenty or thirty lodges separate from the main building, and properly furnished for the safety and comfort of noisy patients, where they could be tended and cared for, without exposing them to the view of other patients, of shattered nerves and feeble intellects, we have been forced to set apart, for this purpose, the basement rooms of the main building, which, although comfortable in the main, are not well situated either in their location or appointment, for the objectton which they are to be devoted.

The erection of the Asylum has been completed in accordance with the plan adopted, and this fact will be reported to the Governor in a few days, as required by the provisions of the law of 1847-8; so that he may take such action as may be appropriate, under its requisitions, or as may be directed by the present Legislature. Previous to the removal of the patients from their present location, it will of course be necessary to euclose the grounds immediately around the Asylum, and furnish the rooms in a proper manner—all which is submitted for the action of your Honorable Body. The building consists of a centre apartment, ninety-five feet long, by fifty feet in width, and four stories high—two lines of wards, each seventy-six feet in length, and three stories high, with two end buildings thirty-six feet in length, by fifty six feet in breadth, and four stories high—all these are connected together, forming a line of walls three hundred and twenty-five feet in length, embracing within its limits one hundred and thirty-eight apartments, or rooms, composed of single and double wards, dormitories, dining rooms, water closets, and rooms for various domestic purposes, to which is to be added about eight hundred feet of passages, or corridors throughout its different stories.

The building will be warmed by the intervention of furnaces located in the cellar, with sufficient conductors and flues to carry the heat throughout its whole extent, and afford ample ventillation for the accommodation and health of its inmates. The water of several springs in the neighborhood of the building has been collected in a reservoir, at the distance of seven hundred and fifty feet from its site, from whence it will be forced by means of a small steam engine, through iron pipes to a large tank on the top of the centre building, and thence distributed to its different departments.

Sewers, or drains have been cut from each end of the building, for carrying off the water and filth of the establishment, so as to preserve it at all times healthy and clean.

A neat and commodious chapel, or place for worship is provided in the south-eastern side of the building, where religious instruction

may be afforded to such of the patients as may be capable of enjoying its benefits.

The whole of the superstructure is covered with tin, and the windows secured by cast iron sash, so as to insure, as far as possible, its safety, and that of its inmates.

There are two hundred and fifty-five acres of arable land embraced in the deed to the State, which may be usefully employed for the profit of the institution, and the health and welfare of those patients who are able or willing to be engaged in its cultivation and improvement.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Rail-Road passes within a mile of the Institution, and the Murfreesboro Turnpike runs along the whole north-western boundary of the land, rendering it easily accessible, and affording ample facilities for procuring fuel, provisions, &c.

The Board have endeavored, in its construction, to combine all the modern improvements of such buildings, and they take pleasure in saying, that in this matter, as well as others connected with its erection, they have been greatly aided by the scientific skill of their Architect, Major A. Heiman, and the untiring energy and practical information of their Superintendent, Dr. John S. Young.

The amount of money drawn from the Treasury will be reported by the Comptroller, and we are ready at any time to submit to the Committees who may be appointed, a full account of our disbursements.

In surrendering our trust into your hands, it may not be inappropriate to make a few suggestions which have occurred to us during the progress of the work, in regard to the future management of the Institution.

The law of 1847 requires that the Superintendent shall be a married man, and reside with his family in the Institution, and contemplates the performance of the duties of matron by his wife. This limitation on the powers of the Board of Trustees, will, we fear, be found very injudicious, and greatly contract the number of those persons from whom a proper selection of Superintendent can be made. The office is one requiring extraordinary qualifications, and the combination of rare qualities which will be necessary, and can be found in but few individuals.

If the Board should be compelled to select a Physician of competent abilities, who is not only married, but whose wife is fitted for the station of matron, or willing at least to undergo the fatigue and terrors of a residence under the same roof with one or two hundred persons, whose minds are diseased, and constantly giving revolting evidences of their disorders; we fear that it will be almost impossible to procure what is the prime necessity of the Institution—*a first rate Superintendent.*

We do not doubt that if all the requisites of a good Superintendent and Matron could be easily found united, as required by the

law, it would be a most fortunate combination, and that the Trustees would readily avail themselves of such a providential union, but we think that there is no absolute necessity in requiring that a Superintendent should be married, or that if married, his family should reside within the Asylum.

Matrons can be readily procured of excellent character, and of long experience, who would be willing to reside in the Institution, and devote their whole time to the patients, whilst the family of the Physician might reside in a building which is now situated on the premises a small distance from the Asylum, and yet entirely convenient for its government.

The Board of Trustees will, we have no doubt, be selected from the best men in the community, and the object of our suggestion, is that this matter should be left to their discretion, untrammeled by restrictions which may prove prejudicial and can be of no positive advantage.

The Act of 1847 makes no provision for the salary or appointment of a Gardener or Horticulturist to superintend and manage the farm now connected with the Institution. This omission we have no doubt was accidental, and caused by the fact that little or no cultivable soil had been connected with the former building, so as to render such an office proper or necessary. The proper superintendent of the Asylum may prove a very indifferent farmer, and even if he were otherwise qualified for the duty, the amount and character of his labors will be such as wholly to disqualify him from rendering proper attention to the farm. The judicious cultivation and improvement of the Asylum grounds will be a matter of deep interest to the Institution, both in a financial and medicinal point of view. By proper management on the part of the cultivator, (with the assistance of patients who may be willing to work,) a large amount of provisions ought annually to be raised for their use on the farm, whilst the improvement and beautification of the premises would often cheer the hearts of the desponding subjects and assist greatly in recalling and strengthening their shattered intellects.

Deeply impressed with the philanthropy exhibited by Miss D. L. Dix in her benevolent exertions for the Insane throughout the Union, and anxious to render some permanent testimonial of our appreciation of her labors in Tennessee, we recommend to you the change of the corporate name of our Institution to that of "The Trustees of the Dix Hospital for the Insane in Tennessee." This change of name is alike demanded by our gratitude to her for exertions in procuring the passage of the Charter of 1847, and the continued interest she has exhibited in the progress and completion of the work.

We cannot too earnestly press upon your attention the early equipment and furnishing of the house and grounds upon some judicious and liberal plan. The future success of the Institution will

depend greatly upon its commencement with sufficient menas and under proper influences.

There will be remaining, after all our expenditure, (as we are informed,) some ten or fifteen thousand dollars of the fund arising from the tax laid for the benefit of the Asylum, and it will require the whole of this sum to be expended in the ensuing year, in order to place the establishment on a respectable footing. The furniture of the house, enclosing of the site, forming roads or avenues, and levelling the grounds, are all works of somewhat permanent and expensive character, which require immediate action.

Under the confident hope that your Honorable Body will give the subject all due attention and adopt such measures as will be most expedient for carrying out the benificent policy commenced by your predecessors; we now surrender our trust into your hands.

Very Respectfully, &c.,
ALEX. ALLISON, Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF TENNESSEE.

REPORT.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, October, 1851.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the laws prescribing the duties of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the following report showing the condition and operations of the Treasury for the two years prior to the first Monday of October, 1851, is respectfully submitted.

WARRANTS ISSUED.

The whole amount of warrants issued directing Revenues to be paid into the Treasury for the two years prior to the first Monday in October, 1851, is	$1,010,094 31
Amount paid into the Treasury on these issues	982,479 60
Leaving unpaid	27,614 71
The whole amount of warrants issued directing payments to be made out of the Treasury during the same period, is	953,311 99
Amount paid by the Treasurer on the same is	910,005 89
Leaving amount outstanding	43,306 10

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

There has been paid into the State Treasury during the two years above named from all sources, as well upon warrants previously issued, as upon warrants issued within that time	$1,004,004 91
And there has been paid out of the Treasury within that time for all purposes	933,431 25
Excess of receipts over disbursements for the two years	70,573 69
Balance in the Treasury on the first Monday of October, 1849	152,198 11
Leaving in the Treasury on the first Monday of October, 1851	222,771 80

The following is a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the two years terminating the first Monday of October, 1851.

RECEIPTS.

From Sheriffs and Collectors—taxes collected on property and polls	$361,723 09
From Clerks of the County Courts—taxes on licensed privileges, registration of deeds and law suits	203,657 11
From Circuit Court Clerks—taxes on law suits and forfeitures	36,019 63
From Chancery Court Clerks—taxes on law and equity suits	7,008 39
From Clerks of the Supreme Court—collections on law and equity suits and forfeitures	4,669 94
Proceeds of Memphis money	4 50
J. L. Goodall, (elector) error in payment	2 00
Planters' Bank bonus	20,000 00
Lawrenceburg Bank bonus	752 00
Bank of East Tennessee	375 00
Marine and Fire Insurance Company bonus	1,500 00
Life and Trust " " "	1,500 00
Memphis " " "	750 00
Clarksville " " "	250 00
Bank of Tennessee net profits	322,170 43
Legrand M. Jones	2,202 81
Interest on Bonds purchased with proceeds of Spencer Hunt fund	195 00

RECEIPTS—*Continued.*

J. B. Hogue error in payment	$1 50
J. Herriford copy of Record	1 00
From Nashville and Charlotte Turnpike	2,250 00
" Franklin and Columbia "	6,894 80
" Lebanon and Sparta "	1,704 72
" Nashville and Kentucky "	1,851 61
" Pulaski and Alabama "	1,456 04
" Nashville and Lebanon "	7,856 68
" Nashville, Murfreesboro & Shelbyville Turnpike	12,666 66
" Columbia Central Turnpike	1,926 52
" Clarksville and Russellville Turnpike	3,175 51
" Nolensville "	1,440 00
Total receipts for the two years	$1,004,004 94

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Legislative expenses, Session of 1849–'50	$68,985 46
" Executive expenses—Salaries, Postage and Stationery of Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer	14,488 27
" Expenses of the Judiciary, Supreme Court	10,872 00
" " " " Chancery "	12,840 08
" " " " Circuit "	47,094 30
" Attorney General	*2,115 09
" Costs of State Prosecutions	83,002 60
" Conveying convicts to the Penitentiary	9,145 00
" Inspectors of the Penitentiary	134 00
" Amount paid to J. McIntosh, Agent of the Penitentiary under act passed	15,000 00
" Bounty on Wolf Scalps	942 50
" Printing and delivering 9th and 10th vols. Humphreys' Reports	3,944 16
" Salary of Geologist	250 00
Bank of Tennessee on account of Union Bank Bonds	33,936 02
For apprehending Fugitives	3,539 69
" New Lunatic Asylum	65,000 00

*$115 09 of this sum was on warrant issued to District Attorney prior to the repeal of the act allowing salary to District Attorneys.

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

For Old Lunatic Asylum	$17,565 76
" Public Printing	19,512 44
" Common Schools	201,839 50
" County Academies	35,577 73
" Tax Aggregates and Tax Lists	6,810 00
" Storing Public Arms	1,355 60
" Deaf and Dumb Asylum	20,000 00
" Blind "	5,000 00
" Schools in Hiwassee District under act passed ——, 1849–'50	3,510 88
" Taking number of free white male inhabitants over the age of 21 years	1,752 87
Commissions refunded	791 34
Distributing Acts and Journals	335 00
Bounty on Silk (claim before the repeal)	*1 60
Interest on outstanding bonds of the State	244,584 52
For Publishing Laws	108 00
" Releasements	32 59
J. C. McLemore—Acts of 1849–'50	800 00
T. D. Davenport and others—Acts of 1849–'50	1,500 00
P. Bible " "	338 24
W. C. Dibrell " "	200 00
Ruth Frazier " "	100 00
J. W. Burton " "	175 00
J. G. Shephard " "	150 00
B. Adams " "	33 00
C. W. Smith " "	40 00
Memphis money redeemed	30 00
Total disbursements for the two years	$933,431 25

*Claim prior to the repeal of the act allowing bounty on silk.

The receipts into the State Treasury have increased within the last two years from $790,695 53 to $1,004,004 94. The disbursements during the same time have increased from $802,436 66 to the sum of $933,431 25. Receipts over disbursements $70,573 69. The following table shows the comparative receipts, disbursements and balances at the dates of the several Treasury reports:

	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS	BALANCES.
1st Monday of October, 1837	$231,596 63	$156,159 32	$75,437 31
" 1839	533,920 73	492,758 61	116,599 4
" 1841	543,739 79	470,748 75	189,590 47
" 1843	473,022 01	623,737 27	38,875 21
" 1845	576,942 71	506,688 40	109,329 52
" 1847	710,907 61	642,314 32	177,281 73
" 1849	790,695 53	802,436 66	152,198 11
" 1851	1,004,004 94	933,431 25	222,771 80

DISTRIBUTIVE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The following table exhibits the amount annually received in the State Treasury, the amount disbursed, and the balances remaining undrawn from year to year. The Bank of Tennessee ceased to pay for the years 1850 and 1851 the $100,000 00 previously paid into the State Treasury under the Act of the last General Assembly, and the amount has been drawn from the Treasury on the warrant of the Comptroller.

FISCAL YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.	ANN. BALANCES.
Ending 1st Monday of October, 1839	$115,551 46	$103,759 46	$11,792 00
" 1840	114,590 46	70,154 29	56,228 17
" 1841	120,452 06	119,172 58	57,507 65
" 1842	119,750 00	111,858 14	65,399 51
" 1843	116,750 00	163,174 32	18,975 19
" 1844	117,523 97	47,113 97	90,385 19
" 1845	117,346 47	121,508 40	86,223 26
" 1846	117,931 77	65,083 78	139,071 25
" 1847	117,283 75	191,241 84	65,113 16
" 1848	114,227 18	134,961 59	44,378 75
" 1849	114,223 42	124,428 26	34,773 91
" 1850	114,718 50	90,350 47	58,291 75
" 1851	114,468 31	111,489 03	61,271 03

ACADEMY FUND.

Prior to the Act passed February 9th, 1850, the Bank of Tennessee was required to pay into the State Treasury eighteen thousand dollars for the benefit of County Academies. The last General Assembly by the Act above referred to, requires the above sum to be paid by the Treasurer of the State. This sum is divided among the counties of the State without regard to population. The following table shows the disbursements for each year, and the annual balances not drawn from the Treasury.

FISCAL YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Ending 1st Monday of October, 1839	$18,000 00		
" 1840	18,000 00	$7,920 00	$28,080 00
" 1841	18,000 00	16,320 00	29,760 00
" 1842	18,000 00	28,560 00	19,200 00
" 1843	18,000 00	18,240 00	18,960 00
" 1844	18,000 00	20,360 00	16,600 00
" 1845	18,000 00	19,000 00	15,600 00
" 1846	18,000 00	11,931 36	21,668 64
" 1847	18,000 00	21,562 08	18,106 56
" 1848	18,000 00	23,442 24	12,664 32
" 1849	18,000 00	19,213 84	11,450 48
" 1850	18,000 00	18,202 74	11,247 74
" 1851	18,000 00	17,374 99	11,872 75

The following statement shows the rate of interest accruing on the outstanding bonds of the State, and the time they fall due. From this it will be seen that $125,000 of the bonds issued for stock in the Union Bank, will fall due before the meeting of the next General Assembly.

Union Bank.

WHEN DUE.	RATE OF INTEREST.	AMOUNT.
January 1st, 1853	5 per cent. per annum	$125,000 00
" " 1858	" "	125,000 00
" " 1863	" "	125,000 00
		$375,000 00

Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville Turnpike Company.

July 25th, 1861	5¼ per cent per annum	$66,666 66

Lebanon and Nashville Turnpike Company.

October 5th, 1862	5¼ per cent. per annum	10,000 00
November 20th, 1862	" "	2,000 00
January 1st, 1863	" "	4,000 00
February 6th, 1863	" "	4,000 00
May 21st, 1863	" "	4,000 00
July 2nd, 1863	" "	4,000 00
August 20th, 1863	" "	3,000 00
October 1st, 1863	" "	4,000 00
November 5th, 1863	" "	4,000 00
January 5th, 1869	" "	30,000 00
October 30th, 1873	" "	5,000 00
February 14th, 1876	" "	6,000 00
		$80,000 00

Lagrange and Memphis Railroad Company.

WHEN DUE.	RATE OF INTEREST.	AMOUNT.
October 10th, 1862	5¼ per cent. per annum	$21,000 00
" 25th, 1863	" "	12,250 00
March 18th, 1864	" "	29,250 00
April 14th, 1864	" "	29,250 00
November 5th, 1870	" "	18,750 00
May 17th, 1871	" "	37,500 00
December 20th, 1871	" "	18,000 00
May 13th, 1872	" "	9,000 00
		$175,000 00

Ashport Turnpike Company.

August 13th, 1869	5 per cent. per annum.	15,000 00
November 10th, 1870	" "	20,000 00
		$35,000 00

Gallatin Turnpike Company.

November 6th, 1862	5¼ per cent. per annum	18,000 00
March 31st, 1863	" "	12,000 00
November 23rd, 1868	5 per cent. "	41,000 00
March 22nd, 1869	" "	27,000 00
August 3rd, 1870	" "	11,000 00
July 19th, 1871	" "	21,000 00
		$130,000 00

Bank of Tennessee.

May 7th, 1868	6 per cent. per annum	$1,000,000 00

Chambers and Purdy Turnpike Company.

WHEN DUE.	RATE OF INTEREST.	AMOUNT.
November 1st, 1868	5 per cent. per annum	$1,000 00
January 7th, 1869	" "	2,000 00
February 1st, 1869	" "	3,000 00
May 14th, 1869	" "	1,500 00
		$7,500 00

Hiwassee Railroad Company.

November 1st, 1868	5 per cent. per annum	97,000 00
September 10th, 1869	" "	98,000 00
January 18th, 1870	" "	65,000 00
May 18th, 1871	" "	97,000 00
February 24th, 1877	" "	79,000 00
November 11th, "	" "	13,000 00
August 21st, 1879	" "	27,000 00
November 19th, 1879	" "	46,000 00
May 13th, 1880	" "	21,000 00
September 5th, 1880	" "	31,000 00
January 1st, 1881	" "	33,000 00
June 1st, 1881	" "	18,000 00
		$625,000 00

Big Hatchie Turnpike Company.

June 14th, 1869	5 per cent. per annum	6,000 00
November 5th, 1869	" "	6,000 00
		$12,000 00

Gallatin and Cumberland Turnpike Company.

July 10th, 1869	5 per cent. per annum	1,000 00
June 24th, 1870	" "	3,000 00
September 8th, 1872	" "	2,000 00
		$6,000 00

Nolensville Turnpike Company.

WHEN DUE.	RATE OF INTEREST.	AMOUNT.
August 13th, 1869	5 per cent. per annum	$10,000 00
September 10th, 1869	" "	4,000 00
June 24th, 1870	" "	14,000 00
November 20th, 1870	" "	11,000 00
September 9th, 1871	" "	8,000 00
		$47,000 00

Lebanon and Sparta Turnpike Company.

September 10th, 1869	5 per cent. per annum	14,000 00
August 21st, 1870	" "	31,000 00
December 9th, 1870	" "	15,000 00
February 20th, 1871	" "	5,000 00
November 10th, 1871	" "	10,000 00
February 5th, 1877	" "	10,800 00
		$85,800 00

Nashville and Kentucky Turnpike Company.

November 22nd, 1869	5 per cent. per annum	9,000 00
June 24th, 1870	" "	4,000 00
August 26th, 1871	" "	13,000 00
September 27th, 1872	" "	13,000 00
January 12th, 1873	" "	8,000 00
August 14th, 1875	" "	3,000 00
		$50,000 00

Franklin and Columbia Turnpike Company.

November 5th, 1868	5 per cent. per annum	22,000 00
March 30th, 1870	" "	49,000 00
April 16th, 1876	" "	4,900 00
		$75,900 00

Columbia Central Turnpike Company.

WHEN DUE.	RATE OF INTEREST.	AMOUNT.
November 5th, 1868	5 per cent. per annum	$45,000 00
" 30th, 1869	" "	24,000 00
June 3rd, 1871	" "	70,000 00
		$139,000 00

Nashville and Charlotte Turnpike Company.

November 5th, 1868	5 per cent. per annum	15,000 00
January 9th, 1869	" "	9,000 00
" 6th, 1870	" "	6,000 00
		$30,000 00

Harpeth Turnpike Company.

January 3rd, 1869	5 per cent. per annum	26,000 00
November 14th, 1874	" "	13,000 00
		$39,000 00

Cumberland and Stone's River Turnpike Company.

January 4th, 1869	5 per cent. per annum	20,000 00
September 2nd, 1871	" "	27,000 00
December 28th, 1871	" "	12,000 00
June 16th, 1872	" "	9,000 00
October 21st, 1872	" "	18,000 00
February 27th, 1873	" "	11,000 00
August 5th, 1873	" "	11,000 00
		$107,000 00

Jefferson Turnpike Company.

WHEN DUE.	RATE OF INTEREST.	AMOUNT.
January 7th, 1869	5 per cent. per annum	$6,000 00
September 10th, 1869	" "	3,000 00
March 7th, 1873	" "	24,000 00
September 18th, 1873	" "	4,000 00
December 4th, 1874	" "	6,000 00
July 3rd, 1876	" "	2,000 00
		$45,000 00

Pelham and Jasper Turnpike Company.

March 2nd, 1869	5 per cent. per annum	7,000 00
September 8th, 1872	" "	26,000 00
July 25th, 1873	" "	11,000 00
		$44,000 00

Clarksville and Russellville Turnpike Company.

March 8th, 1869	5 per cent. per annum	5,000 00
December 10th, 1869	" "	10,000 00
August 11th, 1870	" "	8,000 00
November 16th, 1870	" "	10,000 00
October 31st, 1871	" "	4,500 00
		$37,500 00

Forked Deer Turnpike Company.

March 25th, 1869	5 per cent. per annum	$7,000 00

Columbia, Pulaski, Elkton and Alabama Turnpike Company.

WHEN DUE.	RATE OF INTEREST.	AMOUNT.
May 3rd, 1869	5 per cent. per annum	$12,000 00
June 24th, 1870	" "	34,000 00
May 17th, 1871	" "	14,000 00
August 20th, 1871	" "	14,000 00
September 9th, 1871	" "	4,000 00
November 20th, 1871	" "	27,000 00
August 6th, 1872	" "	8,000 00
January 12th, 1873	" "	8,000 00
May 26th, 1875	" "	3,000 00
July 15th, 1876	" "	2,600 00
		$126,600 00

Fulton Turnpike Company.

May 17th, 1871	5 per cent. per annum	3,000 00
June 27th, 1872	" "	3,000 00
		$6,000 00

Murfreesboro', Manchester and Winchester Turnpike Company.

January 28th, 1875	5 per cent. per annum	8,000 00
September 10th, 1875	" "	25,000 00
January 3rd, 1876	" "	13,000 00
September 23rd, 1876	" "	3,890 00
		$49,890 00

TOTAL LIABILITIES OF THE STATE.

Internal Improvement bonds drawing interest at the rate of 5¼ per cent. per annum	$213,416 66	
Internal Improvement bonds drawing 6 per cent. interest	1,815,440 00	
Bank of Tennessee bonds drawing 6 per cent. interest	1,000,000 00	
Union Bank bonds drawing 5 per cent. interest	375,000 00	
Bonds issued for building State Capitol	250,000 00	
		3,651,856 66
The annual interest accruing on the total liabilities of the State is		195,626 37

On a preceding page will be found the amount paid into the State Treasury by each one of the Internal Improvement companies on account of dividend of tolls and the amount of semi-annual dividends paid by the Bank of Tennessee.

The Bank of Tennessee acts as agent for the State Treasurer in paying the interest on such of the bonds of the State as are due and payable in the northern cities. In addition to the interest the Bank pays 1½ per cent. commission and exchange and this amount is refunded by the Treasury of the State.

STATE STOCKS.

The following statement shows the amount of stock owned by the State in Banks and Internal Improvement companies:

Original subscription of stock in the Union Bank	$500,000 00	
Less by transfer of stock to the Bank by the Governor agreeably with the act of 1842, ch. 127	21,000 00	
		479,000 00
Dividends invested in new stock		146,600 00
State stock in the Union Bank		625,600 00
School fund stock invested in the name of Carroll county	$2,000 00	
" Madison "	4,250 00	
" Superintendent of Public Instruction	32,244 00	
School fund stock in Union Bank		38,494 00
Amount of School fund invested in the Planters' Bank	244,500 00	
Amount exchanged for State Bonds	11,800 00	
Stock in Planters' Bank in the name of Superintendent of Public Instruction		232,700 00
The dividends arising from the $625,000 of stock in the Union Bank and the bonus are appropriated to the payment of the interest on the outstanding bonds issued to the Bank. After paying the interest on these bonds there remains now to the credit of the State, $40,122 31.		
The dividends arising from the School fund stock in the Union and Planters' Banks are drawn semi-annually by the Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee and appropriated to the Common School fund.		
School fund in Memphis Bank		700 00
School fund stock in Nashville, Murfreesborough, and Shelbyville Turnpike Company on which by agreement the individual corporators pay two-thirds of the accruing interest and the State the remainder		40,348 33

The capital stock of the Bank of Tennessee as stated by the Bank, October 1st, 1851, is made up as follows:

Proceeds of six per cent. bonds		1,000,000 00
School fund		267,296 42
" " Ocoee lands		601,204 45
U. S. Public lands		11,705 32
Surplus Revenue		1,353,209 55
		3,233,413 74
Less by Dale's defalcation	33,800 17	
" " Correction of error in school fund	15 84	
" " Appropriation to rivers—Columbia branch	8,714 32	42,530 33
Amount capital 1st October, 1851		3,190,883 41

By an act passed February 6th, 1850, the balance of $11,703 32 arising from sales of lands south and west of the Congressional reservation line was directed to be invested in lands of the State and the interest distributed among the Common Schools of the State. No authority was given to any officer of the State to draw this money and make the investment, and it still remains in the Treasury for further legislation.

NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.

At the instance of some of the Trustees of this institution I commenced making an estimate of the amount of money collected under the act of 1847-8, and the continuation of the act in 1850. Owing however to my ill health during the month of September and the business of the office since that time I was compelled to abandon it. From the estimate made for two years and the greater part of the third year, I think the amount collected on account of the tax levied for building the Asylum will not vary far from $90,000.

SPENCER T. HUNT FUND.

The act of 1847–8 directs the Comptroller of the Treasury to invest in bonds of the State the money arising from the sale of lands and negroes bequeathed in trust to the Comptroller by Spencer T. Hunt for the use of common schools in Humphreys and Dickson counties and apply the interest agreeably with the directions of the last will and testament of said Hunt.

The following payments have been made:

November 17th, 1849	$1,585 92	
January 11th, 1850	660 00	
May 17th, 1850. received of J. Collier	1,100 00	
October 2d, 1851, " " "	1,200 00	
		$4,545 92
April 29th, 1850, amount paid for bonds	2,009 66	
May 7th, 1850, amount paid for bonds	1,261 88	
Oct. 2d, 1851, " " " "	1,250 00	4,421 54
Balance to the credit of the Comptroller in the Bank of Tennessee		24 38

The interest on these bonds was paid into the State Treasury in July, 1851, and the amount distributed to the counties of Dickson and Humphreys as reported by the State Treasurer.

REVENUE FROM SHERIFFS AND

COUNTIES.	Gross collections by Sheriffs, 1849	Gross collections by Sheriffs, 1850	Net collections by Sheriffs, 1849	Net collections by Sheriffs, 1850
Anderson	$748 46	$746 17	$695 71	$697 32
Bledsoe	983 03	937 08		
Blount	1,709 94	1,798 71	1,594 68	1,650 12
Bradley	1,371 48	1,401 17	1,289 20	1,299 08
Campbell	710 24	662 13	661 04	618 74
Carter	611 09	699 45	557 10	647 57
Claiborne	1,062 55	1,135 41	985 55	1,067 29
Cocke	1,063 43	1,062 72	999 63	998 96
Grainger	1,523 74	1,586 81	1,422 57	1,477 46
Greene	2,554 43	2,593 37	2,356 00	2,399 67
Hamilton	1,236 23	1,418 35	1,162 06	1,325 36
Hancock	496 18	505 36	466 41	
Hawkins	2,253 06	2,258 86	2,117 88	2,110 22
Jefferson	2,093 38	2,116 76	1,967 70	1,989 76
Johnson	407 60	413 51	377 09	384 47
Knox	3,332 21	3,501 40	3,104 89	3,262 24
McMinn	2,057 24	2,105 25	1,914 70	1,932 71
Marion	768 83	785 44	707 21	738 32
Meigs	748 72	748 92	703 80	697 85
Monroe	1,911 56	1,969 72	1,771 25	1,814 19
Morgan	317 81	277 03		
Polk	685 86	716 37	633 39	657 63
Rhea	628 03	633 42	588 10	595 42
Roane	1,861 11	1,913 91	1,739 19	1,791 21
Scott		132 66		124 71
Sevier	700 77	702 37	658 73	660 23
Sullivan	1,887 87	1,936 82	1,769 53	1,808 91
Washington	2,176 88	2,167 95	2,046 27	2,037 88
	$35,901 73	$36,927 04	$32,289 68	$32,787 32

CLERKS, 1849 AND 1850.—*East Tennessee.*

Gross collections by Clerks, 1849	Gross collections by Clerks, 1850	Net collections by Clerks, 1849	Net collections by Clerks, 1850	Rev on Tippling License, 1849–50, included in Clerks' Revenue.
$409 85	$237 99	$382 61	$217 54	$50 00
490 01	381 69	462 76	357 15	50 00
702 00	1,240 55	671 22	1,190 54	25 00
714 39	812 17	686 54	780 63	58 00
423 08	400 49	402 51	385 48	50 00
407 43	390 00	383 50	366 74	29 35
566 71	537 31	530 05	599 39	27 60
413 69	436 36	387 60	409 48	93 20
798 16	660 25	755 97	610 25	134 08
1,368 78	1,181 90	1,300 33	1,121 12	133 93
882 68	1,311 84	836 37	1,251 30	325 00
294 44	221 71	277 19	206 18	56 00
808 63	820 99	764 23	773 98	231 86
1,047 91	1,038 60	998 23	984 41	156 45
158 77	200 71	142 31	182 20	
3,010 00	3,579 24	2,897 77	3,448 51	420 02
900 85	963 27	852 58	912 69	175 00
403 73	490 94	384 09	461 69	75 00
352 21	414 58	328 16	388 72	50 00
1,034 86	1,121 06	982 24	1,064 55	89 40
306 11	172 80	288 46	158 49	50 00
372 32	430 41	348 25	402 66	110 05
302 96	366 09	281 90	342 70	34 20
830 15	1,086 82	785 41	1,033 41	164 25
	14 45		9 09	
352 86	274 22	326 31	243 63	50 00
1,088 07	931 45	1,042 13	887 92	
1,386 37	947 93	1,324 43	897 83	81 38
$19,827 62	$20,764 82	$18,823 15	$19,687 28	$2,719 77

REVENUE FROM SHERIFFS AND

COUNTIES.	Gross collections by Sheriffs, 1849.	Gross collections by Sheriffs, 1850.	Net collections by Sheriffs, 1849	Net collections by Sheriffs, 1850
Bedford	$4,914 13	$5,047 67	$4,595 61	$4,729 08
Cannon	935 57	929 36	872 34	870 36
Coffee	1,138 70	1,196 40	1,057 71	1,106 83
Davidson	16,945 23	16,988 64	15,504 83	15,493 76
Dixon	1,347 59	1,339 64	1,266 74	1,259 24
De Kalb	857 53	863 88	789 87	810 15
Fentress	369 87	362 29	298 67	328 86
Franklin	2,323 17	2,342 72	2,171 47	2,183 36
Giles	6,011 94	6,660 58	5,651 23	6,260 96
Grundy	323 25	319 06	301 79	291 06
Humphreys	915 79	969 11	851 21	892 70
Hickman	1,332 50	1,404 63	1,248 44	1,317 41
Jackson	1,616 43	1,723 97	1,519 45	1,620 54
Lawrence	1,091 89	1,319 88	1,007 90	1,240 50
Lewis	551 34	584 74	518 26	549 66
Lincoln	4,734 88	5,050 54	4,435 30	4,729 21
Macon	792 53	862 60	738 71	805 01
Marshall	3,286 36	3,397 09	3,089 18	3,185 03
Maury	7,812 04	8,217 79	7,289 19	7,679 65
Montgomery	5,521 02	5,822 02	5,059 00	5,352 92
Overton	1,175 35	1,172 33	1,102 29	1,082 52
Robertson	3,113 82	3,161 76	2,914 70	2,954 39
Rutherford	7,776 49	8,329 55	7,263 68	7,741 30
Smith	3,165 92	3,235 98	2,975 97	3,041 83
Stewart	1,608 30	1,664 54	1,511 80	1,534 40
Sumner	5,241 61	5,406 15	4,927 12	5,081 79
Van Buren	218 36	226 45	202 72	211 55
Warren	1,491 41	1,479 94	1,378 27	1,349 00
Wayne	776 85	932 56	724 37	864 27
White	1,276 53	1,280 09	1,184 53	1,195 15
Williamson	8,455 91	8,794 09	7,894 98	8,225 41
Wilson	5,773 74	6,017 86	5,389 47	5,664 67
	$102,855 78	$107,103 71	$95,736 69	$99,652 56

CLERKS, 1849 AND 1850.—*Middle Tennessee.*

Gross collections by Clerks, 1849	Gross collections by Clerks, 1850	Net collections by Clerks, 1849	Net collections by Clerks, 1850	Rev on T ip'ing License, 1849-50, included in Clerks' Revenue.
$2.548 97	$2,768 99	$2,440 01	$2,654 03	$423 15
605 12	381 50	569 52	351 48	193 38
749 17	900 55	706 95	853 40	125 00
10,041 33	26,172 38	9,738 22	25,433 84	1,852 40
564 82	807 20	526 46	762 03	118 10
965 29	859 48	613 41	811 25	25 20
217 61	21 25	194 94	15 81	
1,290 88	2,125 26	1,227 13	2,040 19	575 58
2,255 49	2,490 06	2,184 12	2,412 81	250 00
191 36	120 84	173 33	105 58	
338 76	537 05	316 55	509 38	115 65
996 68	818 30	957 76	784 36	242 59
1,015 01	1,285 05	965 65	1,223 67	225 00
792 95	876 61	745 88	815 96	236 92
203 60	261 49	184 27	238 97	75 00
2.587 93	2,420 70	2,480 48	2,317 70	187 75
438 15	536 59	405 69	498 18	221 97
1,250 75	1,424 00	1,186 99	1,343 09	168 51
4,518 78	4,906 77	4,348 83	4,727 62	415 20
4,050 59	5,134 49	3,905 49	5,073 40	589 00
882 36	743 22	829 56	698 82	75 00
1,224 30	1,566 60	1,180 30	1,487 95	103 15
3,791 43	3,710 92	3.660 04	3,567 66	497 66
2,209 48	1,673 75	2.113 46	1,593 93	107 80
1,078 93	1,460 42	1,023 72	1,397 16	50 00
2,522 53	2,156 70	2,427 73	2,064 55	392 04
129 65	85 98	114 67	71 84	33 00
718 70	773 58	685 75	723 00	75 00
750 79	795 36	711 79	751 73	75 00
1,283 73	1,329 64	1.223 36	1,265 91	202 94
2,192 55	2,285 05	2,099 75	2,191 92	453 96
1,841 49	2,369 48	1,757 49	2,265 66	100 00
$54,252 21	$73,802 26	$51.999 40	$71.052 89	$8,265 95

REVENUE FROM SHERIFFS AND

COUNTIES.	Gross Collections by Sheriffs, 1849.	Gross Collections by Sheriffs, 1850.	Nett Collections by Sheriffs, 1849.	Nett Collections by Sheriffs, 1850.
Benton	$471 15	$578 62	$433 59	$531 59
Decatur	546 85	591 28	508 54	525 74
Dyer	1,233 30	1,278 07	1,078 37	1,106 93
Carroll	2,089 85	2,245 14	1,943 72	2,088 53
Fayette	6,925 83	7,701 21	6.409 51	7,113 91
Gibson	2,476 66	2,908 61	2,223 66	2,632 07
Hardeman	3,427 08	4.093 66	3,211 32	3,825 32
Hardin	1,070 42	1,319 54	938 58	1,211 22
Haywood	3,970 20	4,635 05	3.694 05	4,326 76
Henderson	1,655 24	1,967 50	1,510 96	1,794 40
Henry	3,063 64	3,117 50	2,835 12	2,902 96
Lauderdale	1.191 75	1,391 74	1,062 80	1,243 58
Madison	4,576 45	5,237 89	4,181 41	4,731 79
McNairy	1,035 53	1,378 75	943 58	1,292 58
Obion	1,240 57	1,312 23	899 90	1,045 44
Perry	546 52	574 73	489 31	529 36
Shelby	11,030 60	11,659 35	9,109 45	10,300 12
Tipton	2,64 544	2,780 08	2,383 67	2,526 64
Weakley	1,910 17	1,931 03	1,730 20	1,726 00
	$51,107 25	$56.801 98	$45,587 74	$51.454 94

RECAPITULATION.

E. Tennessee	35,901 73	36,927 04	32,289 68	32,787 32
M. Tennessee	102.855 78	107,103 71	95,736 69	99,652 57
W. Tennessee	51,107 25	56,801 98	45,587 74	51,454 94
Total	$189,864 76	200,832 73	173,614 11	183.894 83

CLERKS, 1849 AND 1850—*West Tennessee.*

Gross Collections by Clerks, 1849.	Gross Collections by Clerks, 1850	Nett Collections by Clerks, 1849.	Nett Collections by Clerks, 1850.	Revenue upon tipling license, 1849, 1850, included in Clerks' revenue.
$310 15	$378 70	$288 16	$354 73	$25 00
371 66	533 69	348 62	503 08	176 82
578 00	640 73	553 56	606 72	250 00
1,332 54	1,538 45	1,265 22	1,465 76	650 00
2,687 06	3,440 29	2,592 89	3,320 04	625 00
1,794 79	1,793 19	1,714 43	1,711 14	325 00
1,965 21	2,476 22	1,889 60	2,386 81	675 00
918 03	1,516 83	880 10	1,463 82	608 47
1,421 76	1,732 62	1,361 74	1,664 12	375 00
1,206 38	1,363 70	1,147 23	1,305 96	479 50
1,712 29	1,926 81	1,638 25	1,841 62	139 40
361 86	506 17	339 10	478 28	71 65
2,842 35	3,556 73	2,737 03	3,431 27	552 50
941 26	1,078 55	899 49	1,035 85	329 05
383 71	370 05	362 13	341 56	50 00
452 74	475 04	426 94	449 87	161 65
7,728 81	5,151 54	7,490 36	4,973 44	2,800 00
1,036 57	985 53	985 91	940 40	111 00
859 80	972 86	816 81	922 54	225 00
$28,904 97	$30,437 70	$27,737 57	$29,197 01	$8,630 04

RECAPITULATION.

$19,827 02	20,765 82	18,823 15	19,687 28	2,719 77
54,252 21	73,802 26	51,999 40	71,052 89	8,205 95
28,904 97	30,437 70	27,737 57	29,197 01	8,630 04
$102,984 20	$125,005 78	$98,560 12	$119,937 18	$19,555 76

TABULAR STATEMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

COUNTIES.	ACRES OF LAND	VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE OF TOWN LOTS.
Anderson	218,533	$408,557	$9,600
Bledsoe	299,865	481,368	12,567
Blount	442,715	995,792	35,150
Bradley	200,127	798,143	68,215
Campbell	375,874	400,360	8,900
Carter	241,780	407,121	29,135
Claiborne	219,024	595,939	62,775
Cocke	246,953	623,450	15,445
Grainger	235,350	839,709	19,365
Greene	386,766	1,519,743	101,820
Hamilton	345,901	726,441	180,576
Hawkins	313,295	1,203,921	51,665
Jefferson	245,224	1,169,403	76,055
Johnson	224,748	243,599	12,827
Knox	309,404	1,635,019	398,739
McMinn	271,696	1,084,529	91,565
Marion	451,668	442,910	12,601
Meigs	522,810	421,483	9,195
Monroe	338,903	1,150,072	48,460
Morgan	793,093	168,855	4,350
Polk	245,606	387,479	18,424
Rhea	180,919	348,947	5,925
Roane	330,072	1,040,840	34,855
Sevier	578,691	398,690	7,683
Scott	302,357	69,324	
Sullivan	285,695	1,066,105	68,952
Washington	301,441	1,303,833	116,780
Hancock	113,243	288,742	2,180
Total	9,024,743	$20,220,374	$1,503,805

AND POLLS IN EAST TENNESSEE FOR 1850.

SLAVES.	VALUE OF SLAVES.	VALUE OTHER TAXABLES.	WHITE POLLS.	GROSS TAX, 1850.
231	$93,806	$25,230	856	$746 17
419	213,680	23,823	639	937 00
500	228,367	107,799	1,492	1,798 71
357	152,760	10,483	1,448	1,401 17
137	72,450	5,247	677	662 13
123	58,650	14,311	759	699 45
334	147,860	6,313	1,187	1,135 41
320	140,000	20,776	954	1,062 72
503	233,711	77.732	1,539	1,586 81
507	210.333	136,779	2,196	2,593 37
329	149,705	20,771	1,195	1,418 35
664	360,360	135,678	1,630	2,258 86
690	304,786	86,683	1,562	2,116 76
90	35,200	8,596	455	413 51
1,040	492,995	220,374	2,282	3,501 40
746	358,366	70,266	1,151	2,105 25
271	131,980	2,116	716	785 44
220	106,030	19.377	614	748 92
553	266,865	63,866	1,407	1,969 72
33	14,250	4,289	377	277 03
225	86,149	10,058	772	716 37
220	106,500	20,036	532	633 42
712	322,700	79,143	1,355	1,913 91
205	82,450	15,448	816	702 37
13	7,051		299	132 66
624	211,690	141,364	1,504	1,936 82
456	175,925	28,556	1,534	2,167 95
95	39,880	8,209	770	505 36
10,757	$4,804,409	$1,362,622	31,118	$36,927 04

TABULAR STATEMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

COUNTIES.	ACRES OF LAND.	VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE OF TOWN LOTS.
Bedford	300,187	$2,397,110	$152,665
Cannon	154,223	495,837	22,720
Coffee	422,876	629,549	19,845
Davidson	427,637	5,362,172	4,469,154
Dickson	278,297	522,625	20,726
De Kalb	201,051	417,807	35,051
Fentress	455,597	198,431	2,235
Franklin	411,096	993,306	81,905
Giles	379,281	2,773,307	200,623
Humphreys	341,979	434,574	20,350
Hickman	385,543	621,038	16,055
Jackson	379,517	816,032	19,632
Lincoln	426,315	2,375,634	119.410
Lawrence	350,776	604,132	62,600
Lewis	177,097	298,487	6,127
Marshall	224,944	1,640,082	43,448
Macon	166,150	417,064	13,723
Maury	330,009	3,407,390	401,749
Montgomery	361,069	1,847,768	424,966
Overton	352,577	574,192	8,789
Rutherford	349,390	3,486,335	290,895
Robertson	313,999	1,249,481	47,500
Smith	243,386	1,336,798	55,643
Sumner	326,334	2,452,566	184,615
Stewart	384,787	605,302	17,175
Van Buren	382,130	112,751	6,640
Wilson	348,675	2,805,045	211,392
Williamson	367,720	3,659,919	205,380
Wayne	417,452	452,939	20,972
Warren	245,603	676,458	53,945
White	357,424	601,647	29,805
Grundy	217,715	166,080	3,398
Total	10,510,836	$44,431,949	$7,269,233

AND POLLS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE FOR 1850.

SLAVES.	VALUE OF SLAVES.	VALUE OTHER TAXABLES.	WHITE POLLS.	GROSS TAX, 1850.
2,669	$1,289,245	$215,805	2,369	$5,047 67
318	151,925	2,615	1,034	929 36
589	258,882	15,469	894	1,196 40
5,386	3,130,416	1,377,043	3,327	16,998 64
1,056	504,200	4,663	864	1,339 64
320	153,200	11,751	972	863 88
83	38,000	2,413	567	362 29
1,480	752,094	56,062	1,179	2,342 72
4,053	2,201,790	187,948	2,137	6,669 58
523	265,630	5,298	743	969 11
867	435,520	17,086	1,010	1,404 63
768	369,332	49,821	1,873	1,723 97
2,598	1,335,570	182,299	2,443	5,050 54
536	275,945	72,743	1,013	1,319 68
315	143,620	2,588	442	584 74
1,755	941,195	108,182	1,695	3,397 09
359	177,205	29,843	861	862 60
5,512	2,753,191	294,056	2,220	8,217 79
4,175	2,054,565	202,502	1,786	5,822 02
526	239,555	28,229	1,293	1,172 33
5,515	2,745,336	382,325	2,371	8,329 55
2,270	1,051,847	168,328	1,716	3,161 76
2,084	999,754	154,707	2,047	3,235 98
3,296	1,515,355	292,818	1,960	5,406 15
1,301	663,263	28,776	1,019	1,664 54
78	38,050	122	303	226 45
3,391	1,614,405	248,085	2,714	6,017 86
5,897	2,999,710	512,552	2,066	8,794 09
436	207,425	5,180	954	932 56
751	352,995	63,324	1,074	1,479 94
547	559,570	44,845	1,359	1,280 09
122	57,325	4,232	355	319 06
59 576	$29,976,115	$4,771,712	46,661	$107,103 71

TABULAR STATEMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

COUNTIES.	ACRES OF LAND.	VALUE OF LAND.	VAL. OF TOWN LOTS.
Benton	241,719	$291,741	$13,025
Dyer	341,703	641,506	24,100
Decatur	179,456	281,204	10,172
Carroll	359,223	900,756	41,760
Fayette	403,637	2,147,659	183,365
Gibson	376,899	1,122,216	56 765
Haywood	354,512	1,462,153	73,150
Hardeman	386,387	1,200,806	85,130
Hardin	313,565	628,214	25,690
Henderson	354.716	717,087	34,855
Henry	354,857	1,157,223	96,610
Lauderdale	232.456	649,068	19,987
McNairy	373.118	595,444	34,570
Madison	360,607	1,695,709	277,054
Obion	399,968	749,021	10,070
Perry	192,654	311,758	7,386
Shelby	446,551	3,069,163	2,937,125
Tipton	278.233	1,028,264	19.710
Weakley	336,148	808,859	37,165
Total	6.286.409	$19.457.851	$4.038.139

RECAPITULATION.

East Tennessee	9,024,743	20,220,374	1,5[illegible]3,805
Middle Tennessee	10,510,836	44,431,949	7,2[illegible]9,233
West Tennessee	6,286,409	19,457,851	4,038,139
Total	25,821,988	$84.110,174	$12,811,177

AND POLLS IN WEST TENNESSEE FOR 1850.

SLAVES.	VALUE OF SLAVES.	VALUE OTHER TAXABLES.	WHITE POLLS.	GROSS TAX, 1850.
181	$95,099	$6,199	821	$578 62
643	315,675	5,759	722	1,278 07
300	141,500	2,105	607	591 28
1,517	748,970	16,208	1,876	2,245 14
7,122	3,985,969	151,022	1,644	7,701 21
1,875	874,575	39,874	1,985	2,908 61
4,038	2,226,790	115,130	1,175	4,635 05
3,351	1,825,900	137,408	1,415	4,093 66
629	300,600	15,668	1,359	1,319 54
1,279	673,411	4,585	1,574	1,967 50
2,133	1,049,054	150,105	1,882	3,117 50
678	425,451	9,482	520	1,391 74
617	312,485	50,068	1,533	1,378 75
3,985	2,258,697	76,796	1,891	5,237 89
462	227,275	3,245	949	1,312 23
159	74,200	5,435	682	574 73
6,780	3,385,425	211,815	2,296	11,659 35
2,052	1,145,110	48,237	738	2,780 08
1,249	594,745	11,802	1,520	1,931 03
39,050	$20,660,931	$1,061,043	25,189	$56,801 98

RECAPITULATION.

10,757	4,804,409	1,362,622	31,118	36,927 04
59,576	29,976,115	4,771,712	46,661	107,103 71
39,050	20,660,931	1,061,043	25,189	56,801 98
109,383	$55,441,455	$7,195,377	102,968	$200,832 73

The following statement shows the total valuation of all the taxable property in the State, the average value of land per acre, and the average value of slaves.

YEAR.	VALUE OF PROPERTY.	AVERAGE VALUE LAND PER ACRE.	AVERAGE VALUE OF SLAVES.
1836	$117,845,136 00	$4 00	$584 00
1838	125,013,756 00	3 82	540 00
1840	122,957,624 00	3 84	543 00
1842	118,857,672 00	3 56	509 00
1844	109,178,121 00	3 35	420 00
1846	113,117,959 00	3 03	413 72
1848	129,510,043 00	3 06	467 44
1850	159,558,183 00	3 25	506 93

The business of this office has greatly increased within the last two years on account of the issuance of coupon bonds (the coupons to be signed by the comptroller), and the payment of interest on all the outstanding bonds of the State. Until the Act of 7th February 1850, the interest was paid by the Bank of Tennessee. A full statement of all delinquent officers will be presented your honorable body at an early day.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR R. CROZIER,
Comptroller of the Treasury.

NOTE.—$6,130 01 of the amount of revenue collected by the clerk of the Shelby county court for the years 1849–50 was paid over to the Trustees of the Memphis Hospital agreeably to act of Legislature passed at session 1849–50.

ERRATA—On page 9 the caption over the last column of figures should read "annual balances" instead of disbursements.

Page 5—Disbursements, first line, should be $68,983 46 instead of 68,985 46.

Page 11—the interest on the Bonds of the Lagrange and Memphis Railroad Company should be 5 per cent from Nov. 5, 1870, instead of 5¼ per cent.

Page 17—Internal Improvement Bonds drawing 6 per cent. interest should be $1,813,440 00 instead of 1,815,440 00.

Page 19—The sixth line should be $11,703 32 instead of 11,705 32; same page, 3d line of the 2d paragraph should read invested in the "bonds" of the State instead of lands.

Page 23—Gross collections by Clerks, 1850, Claiborne co., should be $637 31 instead of 537 31; total in the same column should be $20,765 82 instead of 20,764 82; same page, net collections by Clerks in 1850, for Sullivan co., should be $886 92 instead of 887 92.

Page 24—Gross collections by Sheriffs, 1849, Wilson co., should be $5.733 74 instead of 5,773 74.

Page 25—Net " Clerks, 1849, De Kalb co., should be $913 41 instead of 613 41.

Page 29—White polls in McMinn co., should be 1,551 instead of 1,151.

Page 31—Value of Slaves in White co., should be $259,570 instead of 559,570.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
Treasurer's Office, Oct. 13, 1851.

To the Senate and House of Reprensentatives:

The Treasurer begs leave to submit to the Legislature of Tennessee the following report, showing the amount of money in the Treasury on the 6th day of October, 1851; with a summary of receipts and disbursements from the first of October, 1849, the time of making the last report to the Legislature up to the meeting of this Legislature the 6th instant.

Balance in the treasury 1st Oct., 1849, is this sum $152,198 11.

RECEIVED.

Recieved October and November	$83,119 90
" December, January and February, 1850	61,147 98
" March, April and May	51,343 14
" June, July and August	188,269 21
" September, October and November	133,358 14
" December, January and February, 1851	166,396 64
" March, April and May	84,653 68
" June, July and August	192,149 39
" September, and to 6th October	43,566 86
	$1,156,203 05

DISBURSED.

October and November	$56,651 07
December, January and February	121,573 27
March, April and May	99,957 48
June, July and August	134,015 77
September, October and November	128,862 51
December, January and February	122,736 98
March, April and May	49,574 84
June, July and August	186,519 20
September to 6th October	33,540 13
	933,431 25
Balance in the Treasury	222,771 80
	$1.156.203 05

Out of the amount of receipts above mentioned there was received from the Bank of Tennessee as balance of profits the following sum:

On 31st August, 1850	$98,518 24
On 14th January, 1851	117,037 95
On 11th August	106,614 24
	$322,170 43

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL FUNDS FOR 1850, AND FROM WHAT SOURCE RECEIVED.

Balance left on hand 1849	$44 00
From the Treasury of the State	100,000 00
" Planters' Bank bonus	10,000 00
" Lawrenceburg Bank bonus	249 50
" Clarksville Insurance Company	250 00
" Memphis " "	375 00
" Marine and Fire Insurance, Nashville	750 00
" Life and Trust " "	750 00
" School fund tax	2,000 00
" Bank of East Tennessee bonus	300 00
	$114,718 50
Distributed to 281,370 children at 40¾ per scholar	114,658 27½
	60 22½
Paid out of this sum to Macon county Dis. No. 6	44 41
Balance carried forward	15 81½

Distributed as follows to wit:

Anderson	$1,029	10	Giles	2,424	62½
Bradley	1,532	60¾	Grundy	390	38½
Bedford	2,686	64¾	Grainger	1,725	35½
Benton	938	47½	Humphreys	783	21½
Bledsoe	792	58¾	Haywood	1.241	24½
Blount	1,777	92¼	Hawkins	1,810	11½
Cannon	1,205	38½	Hancock	903	83½
Cocke	1,177	67½	Henry	2,048	09½
Carroll	2,000	01	Henderson	1,692	75½
Campbell	1,169	32	Hickman	1,255	50¾
Claiborne	1,393	65	Hardeman	1,507	75
Carter	811	74	Hamilton	1,412	23¼
Coffee	1,185	01	Hardin	1,442	55
Dickson	446	27½	Johnson	517	93¼
Dyer	656	07½	Jefferson	1,803	18
DeKalb	1,163	00½	Jackson	2,182	57
Decatur	790	95¾	Knox	2,472	71
Davidson	2.978	41¾	Lauderdale	511	82
Franklin	1,475	15	Lincoln	2,769	37
Fayette	1,600	66	Lewis	589	24
Fentress	691	93	Lawrence	1,240	43
Green	2,409	14	Overton	1,677	67
Gibson	2,020	79¼	Obion	922	17

Polk	899 35	Rutherford	2,536 28
Perry	869 60	Shelby	2,008 16
Macon	919 72	Stewart	1,017 52
Marshall	1,827 23	Smith	2,152 41
Marion	958 44	Sullivan	1,604 32
Meigs	939 69	Sumner	2,026 09
McNairy	1,922 99	Sevier	1,088 84
Monroe	1,957 22	Tipton	665 85
Morgan	533 41	Van Buren	410 35
Montgomery	1,609 21	Wilson	3,066 43
McMinn	1,623 88	White	1,550 94
Maury	2,410 36	Wayne	1,246 13
Madison	1,840 27	Washington	1,921 77
Robertson	1,715 16	Warren	1,354 12
Rhea	580 68	Weakly	1,742 87
Roane	1,704 16	Williamson	2,156 49

Amount paid out 1850 ..... $114,702 68

Amount brought from 1850		$15 81½
Received in 1851 the following sums to wit:		
From Treasurer of Tennessee	100,000 00	
Planters' Bank bonus	10,000 00	
Memphis Insurance Company	375 00	
Marine and Fire Insurance Company	750 00	
Life and Trust " "	750 00	
School Fund Tax	2,000 00	
Lawrenceburg Bank bonus	502 50	
East Tennessee Bank "	75 00	
	114,468 31½	
Paid to Claiborne county	89 24	
	114,379 07½	
Amount apportioned for 1851	113,939 33	
		$439 74½

The above sum is apportioned to the several counties in this State, according to scholastic population, there being in the State 288,454 children over six and under twenty-one years of age, amounting to the above sum at 39½ cents per scholar, there being an increase of children over last year of 7,316; the money apportioned as follows, to wit:

Anderson county	$950 76	Bedford	2,548 93
Bradley	1,566 57	Blount	1,681 12
Benton	902 58	Bledsoe	767 09

Cannon	1,231	22	Lawrence	1,262	42
Cocke	1,117	06	Macon	922	72
Campbell	948	40	Marshall	1,787	78
Coffee	1,140	36	Marion	898	62
Carroll	1,933	53	Meigs	882	03
Claiborne	1,373	02	McNairy	1,901	40
Carter	854	48	Monroe	1,935	90
Dyer	733	12	Montgomery	1,704	82
De Kalb	1,176	31	McMinn	1,608	05
Decatur	752	08	Morgan	539	57
Davidson	3,100	36	Madison	1,826	88
Fayette	1,564	20	Maury	2,283	89
Franklin	1,442	94	Obion	979	99
Fentress	660	44	Overton	1,642	01
Giles	2,298	11	Perry	861	49
Gibson	2,166	97	Polk	934	97
Dickson	850	44	Rutherford	2,486	92
Grundy	395	00	Robertson	1,694	55
Grainger	1,764	07	Roane	1,612	79
Green	2,370	40	Rhea	567	62
Humphreys	761	56	Sumner	1,921	68
Hamilton	1,548	79	Stewart	1,009	22
Hardeman	1,503	77	Sullivan	1,564	20
Hickman	1,246	62	Smith	2,068	22
Hancock	842	93	Scott	428	58
Hawkins	1,817	40	Shelby	1,956	83
Henderson	1,673	22	Sevier	1,001	72
Haywood	1,321	28	Tipton	700	73
Hardin	1,634	12	Wilson	2,911	94
Jefferson	1,827	27	Wayne	1,166	44
Johnson	519	03	Warren	1,326	81
Jackson	2,078	89	Weakly	1,749	45
Knox	2,450	19	White	1,560	25
Lewis	592	50	Washington	1,913	78
Lincoln	2,722	74	Williamson	2,094	69
Lauderdale	507	97	Van Buren	394	61

$113,939 33

The Treasurer further begs leave to state that by the will of Spencer C. Hunt, there was a certain sum of money left the counties of Dickson and Humphreys, which was to be disposed to those counties in the same manner as other school funds were.

Received of those funds		$195 00
Paid to Humphreys county	$91 58	
" Dickson county	102 26	
		193 84
Balance in Treasury		$1 16

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. DIBRELL,
Treasurer of Tennessee.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

OF THE SENATE

ON THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

REPORT.

The Select Committee to whom was referred "a bill to provide for a complete History of the State of Tennessee" have had the same under consideration, and after mature deliberation they have directed me to return the bill, with an amendment proposing to fill the blank in the section with $1000, and to recommend its passage. They have also instructed me to submit to the Senate the following Report in favor of the passage of the Bill.

The committee cannot but feel some degree of humiliation in being compelled to admit that no complete and authentic History of the State of Tennessee has yet been written and published. It is true that for some years it has been understood that one or two highly intelligent and enterprizing gentlemen have been engaged in collecting together materials for such a work; but as no specific time has been designated at which the public can calculate upon its completion, the committee feel justified in concluding that the collection of necessary materials for a *complete History of Tennessee*, and their proper arrangement and preparation for publication, is a work of too much labor and expense to be overcome by unaided private enterprize within any reasonable period of time. Indeed it appears manifest to the committee that a very cursory view of the magnitude of the undertaking would at once satisfy any intelligent mind that its accomplishment, by mere private or individual resources, within any reasonable time, would be next to impracticable. Our State is not deficient in that species of intellectual enterprize and talent requisite for the undertaking, nor is there any dearth of uninteresting historical materials, and yet since our existence as an independent State, more than half a century has passed by, and we are still without a standard work to which we can refer as the authentic record of our advancement in all the elements of national prosperity and

greatness. How else can we account for this fact than upon the supposition that the undertaking is too onerous for individual enterprize? and how else can we expect to overcome the obstacle than by the liberal aid of the State?

The committee would feel that they were reflecting upon the intelligence and patriotism of the Senate if they were to enter upon an argument to shew the importance of such a work as is contemplated by the bill. We are all justly proud of the elevated position assigned to our State by the united voice of our countrymen; but when we are called upon for the record of our title to greatness we are forced to make the humiliating admission that *our record is yet to be written! our greatness dwells* "IN TRADITION'S SIMPLE TONGUE." If it were profitable or necessary we might find reasons why those who have preceded us in the halls of legislation have not chosen to embark in this enterprize. Perhaps it would be found that the hope has been indulged that the work could and would be accomplished by individual labor and individual means. We are satisfied that it is not wise longer to indulge this hope, and now the question addresses itself in all its practical importance whether the State has such an interest in her own history as to justify her representatives in making the proposed expenditures?

It may be well questioned whether any State in the Union abounds in an equal amount of interesting and valuable historical materials as Tennessee. The period of her existence, prior to her admission into the Union as an independent State, is peculiarly rich in the most thrilling incidents. A faithful record of the various expeditions into the territory, by hunters and pioneers, when the Indian and the wild beast alone disputed its dominion, would possess all the charms of romance, and the "*distance*" of time would "*lend an enchantment to the view*"! Whilst it would illustrate to the philosophic mind some of the noblest traits in the character of our present population. Much of this portion of our history has been lost, and can never be reclaimed, but much has been preserved, and by prompt and diligent research much more may be found. Upon perusing such a record, the present generation would be astonished to find how little they know now of the early history of their own State. Thousands would learn, to their surprise, that they have been born and reared on ground consecrated by the blood of our forefathers, shed by them in rescuing this rich inheritance from the dominion of the Savage. How few within the limits of the beautiful city in which we are assembled, have any correct idea of the toils, dangers, sufferings, battles, victories and deaths of those who first pitched their tents upon this rock bluff! And there are hundreds of spots similarly consecrated within our borders, of which the records live only in the recollection of a few old pioneers who are lingering on the brinks of the grave, or in the dim and declining pages of tradition. Is the State interested in having these consecrated spots made luminous by the putting on record the thrilling incidents which gave

permanence to the early settlements on her territory? Is it not due the memory of those bold pioneers in civilization that the State should step forward to rescue their names from oblivion? We delight to honor those who have fallen bravely in battle, and we build monuments on which to inscribe imperishably their names. Why not then also honor the names and the memory of the enterprising band of hunters and pioneers who indured prodigies of suffering and performed prodigies of valor in preparing the way for the tide of safe emigration which followed the track they had marked out with their blood? May we not ask if the State of Tennessee does not owe a debt of gratitude to these noble patriots? which would be but poorly paid in rescuing their deeds from forgetfulness? On what do we rest the solid fame of our State? Is it upon her inexhaustible mineral wealth and her fertile valleys and plains? These were all secured by the bravery, the toils, the sufferings and the blood of the old pioneer! Is it upon the chivalry and gallantry of our soldiers in fighting the battles of our country? These soldiers were the sons of the old pioneers and inherited their chivalry from them! Surely then, our State is interested in dispelling the mists which obscure her early records and in having the heroic deeds of the conquerors of the aborigines spread out in living light upon the faithful pages of history. It may be conceded that such a developement of the incidents connected with the first settlements in our State, as is proposed, would not result in the practical benefits which would flow from an authentic history of the State since her admission into the Union. But the bill contemplates a "*complete*" history, and *none* could be "*complete*" which did not trace our rise and progress as a political community from the time when the old hunters from the States traversed the territory in quest of game and carried back the intelligence which excited the adventurous spirit of emigration that resulted in rescuing the rich lands of Tennessee from the dominion of the Indians and wild beasts. Such a history would gratify an intelligent curiosity, whilst it would abound in valuable lessons of wisdom connected with the characters of the permanent actors in the scenes described, and give to us a clear view of the value of perseverance, energy, fortitude and courage in the march of civilization. But the committee feel that it is not necessary to multiply considerations in favor of a liberal expenditure, so far as it may be required to secure the materials for that portion of our history whilst our fathers were laying the foundation for their admission into the Union as a State.

As early as 1784 our mother State manifested a disposition to be relieved of the responsibilities of exercising jurisdiction over and giving protection to the settlers west of THE MOUNTAINS. She passed an act ceding the territory now Tennessee to the General Government, provided the cession should be accepted within two years. To the settlers this act had the appearance of an abandonment on the part of the mother State, and it resulted in the estab-

lishment of an independent little REPUBLIC called the State of FRANKLAND. No chapter in our history will present subjects for more interesting reflection, than that which shall detail the events connected with the brief story and existence of "*The State of Frankland.*" They SECEDED from North Carolina because they felt themselves abandoned by her, and they *asserted* their independence because the federal government failed to listen to their appeals for protection. The citizens of Frankland were imbued with the true spirit of freemen, and deserved neither to be regarded or treated as outlaws. The common toast in an adjoining State is said to have been "Success to the State of Frankland, His Excellency Governor Sevier and his virtuous citizens!" Soon after the dissolution of this little republic, the cession to the General Government took place, and in 1790 a territorial government was provided by Congress. This form of government continued until 1796, when the State of Tennessee was admitted into the Union.

The Committee feel proud that they have it now in their power to present to the State (which will be done in another form), a record of the proceedings of the first legislature, in 1794, that convened under the territorial government established by Congress. It presents the striking characteristic of our forefathers, and should descend to the latest posterity as a monument of their valor, virtue and wisdom. From 1769, when the first permanent settlements were made, the materials are abundant for an authentic and deeply interesting history; but it will require industry and labor to collect them together and prepare them for use. The history of Tennessee as a STATE proper, commences in June, 1795, when the Governor convened the territorial legislature to take into consideration the expediency of applying for admission into the Union as a State. The population of the State was then 77,262, scattered over ten counties, that is: Blount, Davidson, Sullivan, Green, Jefferson, Sevier, Hawkins, Sumner, Washington and Tennessee (now Robertson and Montgomery). A convention assembled at Knoxville on the 11th of January, 1796, *and in less than thirty days* a constitution was agreed upon for the State of Tennessee, upon which she was admitted into the Union as an independent State.

Fifty-five years have passed by, and her ten counties have increased to more than seventy, and her 77,262 population has gone to nearly a *million!* The announcement of such a wonderful growth in population would naturally indicate that the history of such a people must abound in deeply interesting events. The territory of Tennessee covers an area of about 45,000 square miles, or 28,000,000 of acres. At the date of her admission as a State, the title of a large portion of this territory was in the Indians. The settlements were confined to a comparatively small portion of the State. To examine and ascertain the natural resources of this territory, to investigate the legislative policy by which these resources have been developed, to understand the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing facilities of the State, these, together

with the general legislative policy of the people, as well as their political relations to other States, and their military engagements at home and abroad, their advancement in morals, science and literature, become subjects for the investigation of the historian, in developing the causes which have produced the astonishing revolution in the condition of our State. When it is remembered that the materials for such an investigation are scattered through hundreds of volumes of legislative journals and acts and as many executive journals and documents, and that these are to be examined, collected and arranged for historical purpose, some idea as to the magnitude of the undertaking may be formed. No one who has taken any interest in the past events of the State can have failed to feel the necessity for such a work as is contemplated by the Bill. The history of our State at present is an undigested mass of confusion. Our legislative journals have been made up as if the object was to make their contents a sealed book. The man who can take hold of this *chaos* and bring system, method and authentic records out of it, by his researches and his labors will prove a benefactor to his country. It is too much to expect any individual to execute such an undertaking without an assurance that his labors will be properly appreciated and rewarded. The Committee are satisfied that the Senate should give such a guaranty, and under this conviction they recommend the passage of the bill, with the amendment already indicated. The Committee are satisfied that the value of such a work as the bill contemplates is so apparent, that the people of the State will give to the measure their prompt and hearty approval. In the proper execution of the work the State is directly interested, and on that account it is peculiarly appropriate that she should have a voice in designating the person into whose hands is to be committed the important trust of preparing her history. Before the work is sent forth as the authentic record of her existence, she should have the right to see that full justice is done to her character; and when it goes forth it should carry with it the high sanction of her approval. A History of the State thus executed and thus endorsed, will prove to be of incalculable value at the present interesting period of her existence. The time has arrived when the further development of our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources must depend mainly upon our legislative policy. Hitherto our advancement in population and wealth has been the result in a material degree of the native fertility of our soil, and the inviting salubrity of our climate. To these we owe much more of our rapid progress as a State, than to the character of our legislation. The proposed History will illustrate this important fact fully, and impress upon our people the necessity of correcting such errors as have marked our past policy. It will also exhibit in the strongest light our inexhaustible natural resources, and demonstrate the advantages to be derived from adopting a more liberal line of policy in their future development. The strong tide of immigration from

our State must have attracted the serious attention of our citizens, and must have induced the inquiry into the best means of counteracting the result. A faithful history of the State will establish the fact that our resources are unbounded, and that their development will be the surest means of checking the spirit of immigration, which is now carrying our citizens by thousands to the far west.

But the Committee cannot believe it necessary to dwell upon the benefits to be derived from the contemplated history, and therefore they conclude by an earnest recommendation of the bill to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

S. C. PAVATT,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

KEEPER OF THE PENITENTIARY,

DELIVERED IN BOTH HOUSES OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF TENNESSEE,

OCTOBER, 1851.

REPORT,

OF THE INSPECTORS OF THE PENITENTIARY.

To the General Assembly of
the State of Tennessee,

GENTLEMEN—The Inspectors of the Tennessee Penitentiary respectfully refer you to the Agent's Report for a statement of the operations of the Prison, for the past two years. We are gratified to say, that during that period the Institution has been highly prosperous, showing an increased gain over the preceding two years.

It will be seen by the Physician's Report, that during the summer of 1850, the Cholera prevailed in the Prison. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our energetic Keeper, for the manner in which he conducted the affairs of the prison during that trying period. Indeed we have ever witnessed in the Keeper and Subordinate officers a disposition to manifest every kindness within their power, consistent with their duty to the Prisoners, and that the general bearing of the officers, has met our entire approval.

Respectfully,
J. WALKER PERCY.
W. E. WATKINS.

REPORT

OF THE KEEPER OF THE PENITENTIARY.

To the General Assembly of
the State of Tennessee,

Gentlemen—In pursuance of Law, I herewith transmit you a statement, showing the operations of the Prison for the past two years, ending September 30th, 1851.

The amount of Cash on hand, September 30th, 1849, was two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty eight cents. Amount since received for the sale of manufactured articles, and the collection of debts, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents. Received from the State Treasury fifteen thousand dollars, making the total cash receipts fifty thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars, and eighteen cents. The cash expenditures for the same period have amounted to fifty thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars and seventy cents, leaving a balance of cash on hand, September 30th, 1851, of eighty nine dollars and forty-eight cents.

The expenses for the past two years have been thirty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty two cents, showing an increase of the expenses over the two preceding years, which is attributable to the advanced prices of provisions, and the fact of the average number of convicts being greater. Yet notwithstanding such increase, the profits of the prison have also increased, as will be seen from the accompanying statement.

As regards the health of the prisoners, I respectfully refer you to the Physician's Report, annexed. The number of Convicts now in confinement is two hundred and fourteen. The prison contains only two hundred cells. Thus it will be soen that there are fourteen convicts above that number. Consequently I have been compelled to some extent, to lodge two in one cell, which has proved very inconvenient, and as I think injurious to the convicts, also in violation of a Law regulating the discipline of the Prison.

From an examination of the Prison Register, I find that the term of sentence of only fifty of the prisoners expire by the 1st of January 1853, which number deducted from two hundred and fourteen, would leave one hundred and sixty four, and should the receptions be in the same proportion as that of the two last years, the number in

the Prison, January the 1st, 1853, would be two hundred and seventy. It is with your Honorable Body to say what disposition must be made with such an increase of numbers. Were I allowed a suggestion, without being deemed presumptuous, I would recommend that an additional Penitentiary be established at Memphis.—That city being located on the greatest thoroughfare of the world, as well as at the most important trading point for a large and fertile portion of our own State, and contiguous to Arkansas, Mississippi, and all the cotton growing regions of the South, renders it the best place for vending articles usually manufactured in a Prison, within my knowledge, and further, Memphis, or Shelby County furnishes the present Institution with a larger number of convicts than any other County in the State, and at a heavy cost for transportation.

I deem it my duty to report to your Honorable Body that on the 14th of February, 1850; James Shropshire and his wife were received in the Penitentiary as Convicts from Hawkins County. The husband under sentence of seven years, and the wife one year, which latter sentence expired on the 14th of February last. She was in a state of pregnancy when received, and very early thereafter becoming deranged, gave birth to her child while in that condition. It lived some few months and died. Ascertaining that the Governor was willing to pardon her, I used every exertion to learn whether she had any relations who would receive her, but failed in my enquiries. I then endeavored to get her placed in the Lunatic Asylum, and although I proposed paying her board, was refused her admission. And thinking it improper to turn her loose on the community, in a deranged condition, and her refusal to leave the Prison if discharged, has induced me to still retain her, although it is not a suitable place for a Lunatic.

Before closing this communication, allow me to assure you that I will be pleased to receive the visits of the Members of your Honorable Body whenever inclination may lead, or the nature of your duties permit you to visit the Prison, and it will afford me pleasure to impart you any information required, that I may possess, arising from my situation as Keeper of this Prison, or from my long experience in Prison Keeping.

Respectfully,
JOHN McINTOSH,
Agent and Keeper.

JOHN McINTOSH, AGENT.

Dr.		
To amount of cash on hand Septr. 30th, 1849,	$2,567 68	
To amount since received for articles,		
" sold and debts collected,	32,866 50	
" received from State Treasury	15,000 00	
		50,434 18
Cr.		
By cash paid sundries as per vouchers, including salaries of officers, materials, victualling clothing, &c., &c.	$50,344 70	
Balance cash on hand,	89 48	
		50,434 18

Dr.		
To victualling account,	$9,914 92	
Expense, "	5,807 39	
Wages, "	14,977 04	
Clothing, "	2,476 50	
Discharge, "	799 75	
Hospital, "	550 22	
Balance being gains in last two years,	40,749 03	
		75,274 85
Cr.		
By Balance of manufacturers account,	73,511 70	
" balance of interest, account,	17,63 15	
		75,274 85

RECAPITULATION.

LIABILITIES.		
Former balances,	$151,381 84	
Accounts due sundry persons,	5,999 17	
Account due State Treasurer,	15,000 00	
Gains in the last two years,	40,749 03	
		213,130 04
MEANS.		
Accounts due from sundry persons,	$17,694 79	
Notes due from sundry persons,	9,899 57	
Cash on hand,	89 48	
Commissioners of State House,	173,666 03	
Manufactured articles and raw materials on hand,	6,780 17	
Total,		213,130 04

STATEMENT OF PRISONERS.

Total number in confinement, Sep. 30, 1849,		192
Since received,		161
		353
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	31	
" under the law of 1836,	54	
" By General Pardon,	25	
" " Death,	28	
		139
Total number now in confinement,		214

SHOWING THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY ARE EMPLOYED.

Preparing stone for the building of the State Capitol,		133
Blacksmithing,	18	
Wagon Making,	5	
Coopering,	15	
Cabinet Making,	11	
Shoe Making,	8	
Tailoring,	4	
Painting,	2	
Carding Machine,	2	
Turning,	2	
Engineering,	2	
Miller,	1	
Shop Tending,	3	
Cooking,	2	
Washing,	2	
Hospital Nurse,	1	
Wing Tending,	2	
Sewing,	1	—81
Total,		214

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY WERE CONVICTED, AND THE NUMBER IN EACH.

Davidson,	34	Shelby,	36
Jackson,	3	Grainger,	7
Coffee,	3	Greene,	1
Washington,	2	Obion,	2
Weakley,	3	Montgomery,	2
Madison,	10	Monroe,	6
Humphreys,	1	White,	1
Lawrence,	3	Sevier,	2
Not specified,	1	Jefferson,	3
Wayne,	4	Campbell,	1
Bledsoe,	1	Carter,	1
Overton,	2	Henry,	2
Marion,	1	Perry,	2
Hardeman,	4	Giles,	2
Anderson,	2	Claiborne,	3
Cocke,	1	Hawkins,	3
McNairy,	2	Sumner,	1
Fayette,	4	Dickson,	1
Decatur,	1	Benton,	1
Bradley,	1	Grundy,	1
Meigs,	1	Smith,	1
Hardin	2	Franklin,	9
Hamilton,	3	Haywood,	1
Knox,	5	Maury,	2
Henderson,	2	Carroll,	2
McMinn,	4	Marshall,	2
Roane,	2	Bedford,	4
Johnson,	3	Gibson,	1
Fentress,	2	Lincoln,	1
Rutherford,	3	Hickman,	1
Warren,	1	Rhea,	1

STATEMENT SHOWING THEIR CRIMES, AND THE NUMBER OF EACH.

Murder in the 1st degree,	14	Mule stealing,	1
Murder, in the 2d degree,	24	Buglary with attempt to commit Rape,	1
Rape,	7	Robbery,	4
Grand Larceny,	20	Attempt to Kill,	1
Not Specified,	2	Persuading slaves to leave their owners,	2
Negro stealing,	9	Felony and Larceny,	1
Burglary,	3	Assault with attempt to murder,	1
Bigamy,	4	Robbing U. S. Mail,	2
Arson,	4	Malicious Stabbing,	5
Counterfeiting,	2	Keeping counterfeit coin,	1
Larceny,	61	Circulating counterfeit coin,	1
Forgery,	5	Malicious Shooting,	1
Horse stealing,	19	Attempting to pass counterfeit money,	3
False pretences,	5	Felony,	1
Assault with intent to commit Rape,	1	House breaking,	1
Manslaughter,	1	Harboring slaves,	2
Felonious assault,	1	Marrying his sister's daughter,	1
Stealing a Bank Bill,	1		
Negro and Horse Stealing,	1		
Passing counterfeit money,	1		

STATEMENT SHOWING THEIR SENTENCES.

For life,	14	For 21 years,	6
" 20 years,	3	" 17 "	1
" 15 "	5	" 11 " & 1 month,	1
" 11 "	1	" 12 "	1
" 10 "	22	" 8 "	2
" 7 " and six months,	1	" 7 " & 3 months,	1
" 7 "	3	" 6 "	6
" 5 "	34	" 4 " & 6 months,	2
" 4 "	17	" 3 " & 10 months,	1
" 3 " & 6 months,	2	" 3 "	60
" 2 "	14	" 1 " & 6 months,	3
" 1 "	13	" 1 not specified,	1
		Total,	214

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATES AND COUNTRIES OF THEIR NATIVITY.

Tennessee,	96	Ireland,	10
North Carolina,	21	South Carolina,	12
Maryland,	3	Virginia,	18
Georgia,	4	Kentucky,	15
England,	3	Alabama,	6
Indiana,	3	Illinois,	1
Ohio,	2	Pennsylvania,	3
New York,	3	Prussia,	1
Poland,	1	Massachusetts,	1
Missouri,	1	Vermont,	1
Arkansas,	1	Germany,	3
Sicily,	1	District of Columbia,	1
Delaware,	1	Not Specified.	1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGE OF EACH ON THEIR RECEPTION INTO THE PENITENTIARY.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number
14	1	36	3
15	3	37	2
17	2	38	5
18	9	39	2
19	14	40	6
20	5	41	1
21	4	42	1
22	13	44	1
23	12	45	3
24	18	46	1
25	14	47	1
26	12	48	3
27	8	49	1
28	8	50	5
29	12	51	2
30	11	54	1
31	6	65	1
32	5		
33	8		
34	3		
35	7		

STATEMENT,

Showing the number discharged by expiration of Sentence, from October 1st, 1849, to October 1st, 1851.

Names.	When Rec'd.	Crimes.	Where Convicted.	Age.	Sentence.	Where Born.	When Discharged
George W. Stone	July 16, 1843,	Horse stealing,	Gibson,	23	7	Tennessee,	July, 16, 1850.
David Mainor,	Novr. 2. "	Malicious Stabbing,	Stewart,	36	7 5	Virginia,	Aprl. 2, 1851.
George Kinnard,	May, 18, 1845,	Arson,	Hardeman,	32	5	Tennessee,	May, 18, 1850
John Bennet,	July 20, "	Negro stealing,	Shelby,	31	5 10m	Louisiana,	May, 20, 1851.
John Croff,	Jany. 26, 1846,	" "	Davidson,	37	5	Tennessee,	Jany. 26, "
Wm. Owen,(alias)							
Wm. Walker,	Jan'y. 17, 1847,	Larceny,	Grainger,	27	4	Kentucky,	Jany. " "
John Brigham,	Mar. 1, 1847.	Forgery,	Stewart,	25	3	Tennessee,	Feb. 26, 1850.
Thos D. Brigham,	" " "	"	"	21	3	"	" " "
John Baker,	" 11, "	Felony,	Grainger,	28	3	"	April 30, "
Dempse Johnson,	Novr. 16, 1847,	Petit Larceny,	Washington	26	3	N. Carolina,	Nov. 16, "
L. D. Troxler,	April 19, 1848.	Asl't in't. c'mt rape	Bedford,	24	2	Tennessee,	April 19, "
Pleasant Hunt,	" 20, "	Atmpt to cm't rape	Sevier,	20	3	"	April 8, 1851.
Wesley Brewer,	" 28, "	Ps'g cont'rft money	Shelby,	20	3	N. Carolina,	April 28, 1851
Richard Davis,	May 16, "	Petit Larceny,	"	36	1 6m	"	Nov. 16, 1849.
J. P. Chenowith,	June, 28, "	Bigamy,	Sumner,	25	2	Ohio,	June 26, 1850.
John Bailey,	July 21, "	Larceny,	Shelby,	28	3	Pennsylvania,	July 21, 1851.
J. M. Hall,	Novr. 11, "	"	Overton,	26	1	Kentucky,	Nov. 11, 1849.
Augustus Finney,	" 30, "	Arson,	Shelby,	16	2	Ohio,	" 30,1850.
William Taylor,	" " "	Larceny,	"	23	2	New York,	" 30, 1850.
Daniel Hoffman,	" " "	"	"	22	1	Ohio,	" 30, 1849.

STATEMENT,

Showing the number discharged by expiration of Sentence, from October 1st 1849, to October 1st 1851.

Names	When Rec'd.	Crimes	Where Convicted.	Age.	Sentence.	Where Born.	When Dischargd
Richard Wilson,	Oct. 10, 1848,	Larceny,	Coffee,	18	1	Tennessee,	Oct. 19, 1849.
John Smith,	Feb. 13, 1839,	"	"	22	1	Georgia,	Feb. 13, 1850.
James Hardin,	Sep. 27, "	"	Perry,		1		Sep. 27, "
Silas Wilson,	Oct. 20, "	"	White,	22	1	Tennessee,	Oct. 20, "
C. W. H. Jones,	Dec. 3, "	"	Shelby,	30	1	Kentucky,	Dec. 3, "
Thomas Rodgers,	" 24, "	"	"	40	1	Ireland,	" 24, "
Jack Herron,	" " "	"	"	28	1	New York,	" " "
John O'Donnell,	" " "	"	"	31	1	Scotland,	" " "
Francis Ballew,	Mar. 14, 1850,	"	Washington	17	1	South Carolina	Mar. 14, 1851.
W. S. Gurley,	July 9, "	"	Bledsoe,	31	1	North Carolina	July 9, "
John McMahon,	" 22, "	"	Shelby,	30	1	Tennessee,	" 22, "

STATEMENT,

Showing the number Pardoned under the Act of 1836, *from October* 1*st*, 1849, *to October* 1*st*, 1851.

Names.	When Rec'd.	Crimes.	Where Convicted.	Age.	Sentc'e	Where Born.	When Discharged.
William Brumley,	July 30, 1840,	Murder,	Marion,	25	10	Tennessee,	Dec. 12, 1849.
Isaac Mahaffey,	Feb. 8, 1841,	"	Wilson,	39	10	South Carolina,	June 24, 1850.
Jas. Pennington,	Jan. 14, 1845,	Arson,	Grainger,	25	5	Tennessee,	Dec. 11, 1849.
John Jones,	Oct. 2, "	Grand larceny,	Wilson,	42	6	Virginia,	May 22, 1851.
A. S. Brewer,	Feb. 4, "	Assault intent to murder,	Davidson,	38	5	Tennessee,	Oct. 20, 1849.
John Galbraith,	July 16, "	Horse stealing,	Washington,	18	6	"	Feb. 28, 1851.
A. G. Howard,	Oct. 31, "	Grand Larceny,	Davidson,	29	5	Kentucky,	July 3, 1850.
Zachariah Owen,	Dec. 24, "	Horse stealing,	"	20	5	Tennessee,	Sept. 10, 1850.
Robert Jestice,	Mar. 3, 1846,	" "	Shelby,	31	4	North Carolina,	Dec. 22, 1849.
William Stofle,	May 1, "	" "	Sevier,	24	4	" "	Feb. 5, 1850.
Wiley Jones,	Jun. 16, "	Selling a free man of color,	Lincoln,	23	5	" "	" 25, "
Sherwood Jones,	" " "	" " " "	"	40	5	" "	" " "
Jackson Carter,	" 18, "	Grand larceny,	White,	20	5	" "	" 28, "
W. H. Seymour,	July 26, "	" "	Shelby,	17	5	Ohio,	April 9, "
Johnson Graham,	" 24, "	Burglary,	Carter,	25	5	North Carolina,	" 9, "
Robt. Buchanan,	Oct. 22, "	Giving slaves free Passes,	White,	42	4	Tennessee,	July 23, 1850.
Thos E. Goodwin,	" 25, "	Malicious shooting,	Dickson,	27	4 5	Kentucky,	Dec. 14, "
J. W. Duncan,	Nov. 2, "	Horse stealing,	Obion,	38	4	South Carolina,	July 19, "
Frank. Beauchum	" " "	Grand larceny,	Overton,	29	5	Kentucky,	July 18, 1851.
Jonath'n Richards	" 6, "	Seducing a slave,	"	24	5	Tennessee,	July 18, 1851.

Geo. W. Brown,	Jan.	3,	1847.	Larceny,	Davidson,	27	3	Tennessee,	Nov.	6, 1849.
A. C. Cook,	Jan.	23,	"	Counterfeiting,	"	30	3	New York,	"	16, 1849.
Samp Millwood	Feb.	17,	"	Larceny,	Tipton,	23	3	Alabama,	Dec.	22, 1849,
John Edmans,	Mar	18,	"	"	Bledsoe,	24	3	Tennessee,	Jan.	17, 1850.
Jno A. Hughes	"	22,	"	Horse stealing,	Williamson,	27	4	"	Dec.	22, "
Isaac Fallick,	"	30,	"	Counterfeiting,	Shelby,	28	3	Ohio,	Feb.	5, "
William Willis,	April	22,	"	Grand Larceny,	Davidson,	29	3	New York,	Feb.	15, "
Mary Finney,	May	3,	"	Larceny,	McMinn,	23	3	North Carolina,	Feb.	26, "
Elias Jackson,	May	26,	"	Counterfeiting,	Jackson,	31	3	Tennessee,	Mar.	25, "
E. H. Dunivan,	July	22,	"	Larceny,	Anderson,	25	3	"	May	14, "
Absol'm Brown	Aug.	8,	"	Malicious stabbing,	Henderson,	29	3	Ohio,	May	27, "
Lucy Witcher,	Oct.	12,	"	Barn burning,	Hawkins,	47	3	North Carolina,	July	19, "
William Neal,	"	16,	"						Aug.	17, "
William Evans,	"	23,	"	Felony,	Polk,	33	3	South Carolina,	Aug.	17, "
Josia Chapman,	"	27,	"	Having counterfeit money	Fentress,	57	3	Virginia,	Aug.	17, "
Nath Blackwell	Nov.	4,	"	Stealing a sheep, [in pos'n.	Coffee,	48	2	South Carolina,	Oct.	4, 1849.
Z. Hunt(als)Da-	"	11,	"	Petit larceny,	Davidson,	20	2	Tennessee,	Oct.	4, 1849.
W. Bowles, [vis	"	10,	"	Mule stealing,	Maury,	24	3	"	Sep.	10, 1851.
Edmd Brandon	Feb.	27,	1848.	Horse stealing,	Cannon,	22	2 6	"	June	16, 1851.
G. W. Brown,	April	9,	"	Grand larceny,	Hamilton,	19	3	Georgia,	Feb.	8, "
Benj. Andrews,	May	5,	"	Harboring & slave stealing	Davidson,	38	3	Virginia,	Feb.	24, "
Jim, free col boy	May	10,	"	Obt'ni'g goods under false	Madison,	40	3	North Carolina,	Mar.	4, "
W. B. Needham	July	16,	"	Larceny, [pretences.	Hardeman,	39	3	Tennessee,	May	27, "
Eli Campbell,	Nov.	25,	"	Petit Larceny,	Carter,	49	2	"	Oct.	17, 1850.
Ransom Elliott,	"	10,	"	Malicious shooting	Shelby,	48	2	"	Oct.	18, 1850.
Patia Elam,	"	11,	"	Larceny,	Overton,	26	1	"	Oct.	20, 1849.
John Harris,	Jan.	7,	1847.	Petit larceny,	Greene,	23	2 6	North Carolina,	Mar.	4, 1851

STATEMENT,

Showing the number Pardoned under the Act of 1836, *from October* 1*st*, 1849, *to October* 1*st* 1851.

Names.	When Rec'd.	Crimes.	Where Convicted.	Age.	Sentc'e	Where Born.	When Discharged.
Thomas Lizenby,	Aug. 7, 1849.	Malicious stabbing,	Henderson,	19	2	North Carolina,	June 27, 1851.
Sutton M'Callister	Sept. 7, "	Larceny,	Davidson,	44	1	South Carolina,	July 23, 1850.
James Airwood,	Oct. 7, "	Bigamy,	Blount,	26	2	North Carolina,	Aug. 28, 1851.
William Landreth	Mar. 20, 1850.	Larceny,	Lincoln,	20	1 6	" "	Aug. 19, "
William Brown,	Jan. 16, 1847.	Counterfeiting,	Davidson,	26	5	Kentucky	Sept. 26, "
William Boid,	" " "	"	"	35	5	Virginia,	" " "
Thomas Scott,	" " "	Larceny,	Franklin,	45	5	North Carolina,	" " "

STATEMENT,

Showing the number Pardoned by Gov. Trousdale from October 1st 1849, to October 1st 1851.

Names.	When Rec'd.	Crimes.	Where Convicted.	Age.	Sentc'e	Where Born.	When Discharged.
Henry Moorfield,	April 2, 1843,	Murder,	Johnson,	16	10	Tennessee,	Aprl 24, 1850.
John H. Calhoun,	May 23, 1844,	do	Madison,	62	Lfe	Virginia,	Dec. 3, 1849.
Peter Tyner,	Dec. 25, 1845,	Horse stealing,	Davidson,	32	10	Tennessee,	Aug. 19, 1851.
Hiram Tackett,	May 6, 1846,	Rape,	Van Buren,	23	10	do	Feb. 8, do
J. C. D. Slaughter,	May 11, 1846,	Murder,	Madison,	30	4-6	Kentucky,	Dec. 13, 1849,
James Lane,	July 31, do	Rape,	Hickman,	26	10	Tennessee,	Jan. 2, 1850.
William Finn,	Nov. 26, do	Counterfeiting,	Jackson,	33	8	do	Dec. 3, do
Lemuel Barnwell,	Jan. 13, 1847,	do	Davidson,	36	10	do	Feb. 10, do
James Spencer,	Jan. 16, 1847,	do	do	48	5	Kentucky,	Feb. 5, 1851.
B. F. McIntyre,	Aug. 25, do	Larceny,	Marshall,	14	3	Tennessee,	Aprl 24, 1850.
Samuel G. Ward,	Jun. 17, 1848,	Obtng goods fals pretencs.	Tipton,	29	3	Virginia,	Sep. 20, do
Thomas Davidson,	Dec. 19, do	Assault with intent to kill,	Davidson	34	3	Tennessee,	Oct. 15, do
Lewellen Johnson,	Feb. 9, 1849,	do do do	Hardin,	25	3	North Carolina,	Oct. 18, do
Joshua Bowman,	Aprl 12, do	do do do	Henderson,	24	3	Tennessee,	Feb. 9, do
David Lyncas,	May 31, do	do do do	Hawkins,	24	3	Virginia,	Feb. 9, do
Stanford Sutton,	Jun. 13, do	Stabbing,	Wayne,	38	2	Tennessee,	Aprl 20, do
Bailey Turner,	July 4, do	Poligamy,	Warren,	55	2	North Carolina,	Feb. 10, do
John Hite,	Sep. 10, do	Malicious stabbing,	Davidson,	41	2	Tennessee,	July 23, do
John Stowers,	Nov. 27, do	Accessory to murder,	Macon,	30	Lfe	do	Aprl 9, 1851.
John Oagle,	Dec. 29, do	Attempt to kill,	Williamson,	18	2-6	do	Dec. 21, 1850.

STATEMEN T

Showing the nnmber pardoned by Gov. Trousdale from October 1st 1849, to October 1st, 1851.

Names.	When Rec'd	Crimes.	Where Convicted.	Age.	Sent'e	Where Born.	When Discharged.
Seauburn Winters,	Feb. 19, 1850,	Murder in 2d degree,	Davidson,	19	10	Tennessee,	Mar. 14, 1851
George Fletcher,	Aug. 22, do	Malicious stabbing,	Giles,	23	2	do	May 3, 1851
Peter R. Bowlin,	Oct. 7, do	do do	Henry,	51	2	Ohio,	Oct. 18, 1850
John Myers,	Aug. 1, 1851,	Passing counterfeit coin,	Shelby,	27	3	Pennsylvania,	Aug. 19, 1851
Alfd. H. Campbell,	Dec. 18, 1843,	Murder,	Henderson,	31	11	Virginia,	Sep. 24, 1851

STATEMENT,

Showing the number of Deaths from October 1st 1849, to October 1st 1851, together with their Diseases.

Names.	When Rec'd.	Crimes.	Where Convicted.	Sentc'e.	Age.	Where Born.	When Deceased	Remarks.
Obediah May,	Jan. 5, 1839,	Murder,	Madison,	Life	60	Virginia,	June 26, 1850,	Cholera.
Nelson Majors,	Aug. 26, 1843,	"	Hardin,	"	28	Tennessee,	April 14, "	Consumption.
William Ballew,	May 3, 1845,	Larc'ny &re'g stolen goods	Madison,	6	27	New York,	June 26, "	Cholera,
William Brown,	May 16, 1846,	Horse stealing,	Shelby,	5	37	N. Carolina,	Novr. 10, 1839,	Dropsy.
Jarrett Watkins,	Jan. 25, 1847,	" "	Monroe,	4	47	" "	July 19, 1850	Cholera Morbus.
Burrel Anderson,	July 11, "	Murder in 2 d degree,	Weakley,	15	52	Tennessee,	" 18, "	Cholera,
John Gaddis,	Nov. 4, "	Larceny,	Overton,	5	35	"	" 10, "	"
James Etheridge,	Dec. 15, "	Voluntary Manslaughter,	Humphreys,	3	25	"	Octr. 4, 1849,	Scrofulous Affection.
James Thomas,	July 14, 1848,	Grand larceny,	Rhea,	7 6	33	Kentucky,	July 20, 1850,	Inflamation of bowels.
Samuel Smith,	Dec. 19, "	Counterfeiting,	Davidson,	3	33	Illinois,	Aug. 21, 1851,	" " "
Edward Tyler,	" 30, "	Larceny,	McMinn,	3	70		July 21, 1850,	Cholera,
James W. Kellogg,	Jan. 29, 1849,	Negro stealing,	Henry,	5	50	Virginia,	April 26, "	Com. suicide by cutting
Azariah Parks,	Feb. 2, "	Malicious stabbing,	Davidson,	3	41	N. Carolina,	June 26, "	Cholera. [his throat.
Richd. Dillingham	Aprl 16, "	Negro stealing,	"	3	26	Ohio,	" 30, "	"
Jos. J. Marshall,	May 3, "	Obtng goods false pretncs,	Bedford,	3	40	Virginia,	Octr. 19, 1849,	Inflamation of bowels.
Elijah Linsay,	Aug. 17, "	Grand Larceny,	"	3	25	Tennessee,	March 9, 1850,	Congestive fever.
John C. Jones.	Oct. 21, "	Larceny,	Polk,	5	25	Georgia,	July 21, "	" "
Danl. Martindale,	Nov. 4, "	Petit Larceny,	Overton,	1	47	Tennessee,	June 25, "	Cholera.
Caleb or F. Wil-	Dec. 3, "	Larceny,	Shelby,	4	23	Pennsylvania,	July 20, "	Com. suc. cut'g throat.
Hu. Goings(liams,	Feb. 2, 1850,	Bigamy,	Monroe.	2	50	Virginia,	" 7, "	Inflamation of bowels.
John Bias,	Mar. 20, "	Larceny,	McNairy,	1	22	Alabama,	Aug. 18, "	" " "
Riley Tucker,	" 22, "	"	Lincoln,	1 6	13	Tennessee,	" " "	" " "
Asbury Nichols,	Aprl 8, "	Counterfeiting,	Cocke,	3	40	N. Carolina,	May 20, "	Congestive fever,
John S. Eads,	" 13, "	Negro stealing,	Davidson,	5	26	Tennessee,	July 6, "	Cholera,
Green McLendon,	" 26, "	Murder,	"	Life	42	"	" 24, "	Congestive fever,
A. Debruce,	Nov. 25, "	Horse stealing,	Stewart,	3	20	"	June 29, "	" "
Jas. Creighton,	Mar. 19, 1851,	Larceny,	Shelby,	3	26	Ireland,	May 5, 1851.	Com. sui. cut'g throat
James Purcell,	" " "	"	"	3		"	July 21, "	Chronic diarhea.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
Davidson County,

This day personally appeared before me, Robert W. Greene, an acting Justice of the Peace, for said county, Robert H. Campbell, Clerk in the Penitentiary, who made oath that the foregoing statements are correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this 27th October, 1851.
ROBERT W. GREENE,
Justice of the Peace.

R. H. CAMPBELL,
Clerk.

REPORT,

OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE PENITENTIARY

To the Legislature of Tennessee,

GENTLEMEN—

The two years which have just elapsed since my last biennial report, have been productive of some unusual events amongst the convicts of the Penitentiary. There have been three deaths by suicide. This being so very rare an occurrence heretofore, I am entirely at a loss how to account for it. No previous indications of mental aberation had appeared in the subjects previous to the commission of the acts. The Prisoners have at all times been treated with kindness by the humane keeper and his officers. The general health of the inmates has been as good as perhaps ought to be expected, considering all the circumstances. In June of last year, the Cholera broke out in the Prison, and I have the gratification to inform you, that of the two hundred persons in the Prison, there were but eight deaths from that disease. This result is perhaps unprecedented, and I can attribute it to no other cause than the long and persevering efforts of the keeper to prepare the Prison and its Inmates for the attack.

From the time of the disease making its appearance in Nashville, he used every sanitory means known to him, without the least relaxation. The men were so long and strictly dieted, that it produced some cases of Scurvy.

By great care in regulating the visits of persons from without the prison, during the prevalence of Cholera in Nashville, in the year of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, it was not communicated to the persons in the prison, although very bad in Nashville. I expect the keeper has brought to your notice the case of a woman whose term of service expired in February last, but who being in a state of mental derangement, cannot be sent off. I have united my efforts with his to have her transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, but without effect. It may be necessary for your body to take some action on her case.

Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

FELIX ROBERTSON,

Physician to the Penitentiary.

REPORT,

OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE PENITENTIARY.

To John McIntosh, Esq.,
Keeper of the Tennessee Penitentiary—

DEAR SIR—As you are about to make a report of the Superintendence of the Prison, and all the concerns connected therewith, I wish to say to you, that I, as Chaplain to the Institution, have always endeavored to persuade the Convicts of the necessity of obedience to all the Laws and Officers of the Prison, that in so doing, they would be much happier than otherwise. Whether they have been *so* persuaded, it is for you to judge. I have often enquired of the Guides if they conducted themselves well, and generally, they say they have. I have persuaded them to read the word of God, that teaches the condition of salvation. And I must here remark, I am truly pleased with the Testament and Psalms which you have purchased for the Prisoners.—They can now read in their cells much better than formerly, as the print is so large, whereas the small print would do them very little good. It is but just, that I should say, they have been uniformly clean, cheerful and comfortable in their appearance. Their apartments also seem to be kept neat and clean. And I would further say, the Prisoners have always seemed anxious to listen, and have given the best attention. I hope you will not think that I am merely flattering, when I say in my judgment, every thing appears to be "done with decency and in order." I must here express my thanks to the Officers who have ever treated me kindly and courteously in all my intercourse with them. I sincerely hope the prisoners may be benefitted by the truth as taught by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, through the Apostles, as I have persuaded them to receive no other teaching than that contained in the New Testament. Nineteen have confessed they believe the Truth, and have been immersed. How they will conduct themselves, time only will prove.—But I hope they, with us, may prove faithful unto death, and then we shall all receive the promised reward.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
JOHN P. SLEDGE.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA,

MEMORIAL.

The preservation of the Union of these States is an object of the highest importance, and demands the most profound consideration of every patriot and statesman. So far as any foreign or extraneous influences, calculated or intended to affect its permanence or impair its integrity, are concerned, we have nothing to fear, so long as a unity of sentiment on the subject of our national honor and national rights is cherished, and harmony of feeling is maintained at home, we have nothing to fear from the enemies of our institutions, though they come in the imposing form of the combined powers of earth.

Harmony among the States composing this great confederacy is not only essential to the advancement of all the great interests of the country, but is of indispensable importance to the very existence of the Union. It is therefore meet and proper that each of the States composing this great sisterhood, should labor as far as may be in their power to avoid all just ground of complaint, and by all honorable means endeavor to shun everything that is calculated to produce an alienation of feeling, or in any way disturb the kind and friendly relations that should exist between members of the same great family. Cherishing sentiments of this character, whenever grievances are believed to exist, it is the manifest duty of the party agrieved, in a spirit of kindness, confidence and frankness, to state the cause of complaint. And it is equally due to the party agrieved, that the complaints should be received in the same spirit of kindness, and after an impartial investigation they should

be found to exist, every consideration of justice, magnanimity and patriotism demand their redress.

Profoundly anxious to maintain the kindest and most amicable relations with our sister State of Georgia, and feeling that those kindly relations would be best promoted by a frank presentation of the evils under which we labor, the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee would respectfully suggest to the Legislature of the State of Georgia the following considerations.

It will be remembered by your honorable body, that an application was made by the General Assembly of your State to the Legislature of this State during the winter of 1837–8, for the privilege of extending her Western and Atlantic Railroad from the Georgia line to the margin of the Tennessee river, within the limits of Tennessee, and that certain rights, powers, privileges and immunities, were granted to the said Western and Atlantic Railroad, on the express condition that similar powers, rights, privileges and immunities should on application be conceded to the State of Tennessee or her incorporated companies. In accordance with this agreement, during the winter of 1847, an application was made to the Legislature of Georgia for a grant of the rights and privileges as stipulated in the compact, to the Hiwassee (now the East Tennessee and Georgia) Railroad Company. This application was promptly met, and the pledges faithfully redeemed.

The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company, relying with implicit confidence on the good faith of the compact, have proceeded to construct their road through the territory of Georgia to the town of Dalton. In executing the powers thus granted to them, the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company have met with many difficulties, and been subjected to many annoyances and inconveniences, resulting in serious damages to the Company, all of which they think are in contravention of the clearly expressed stipulations of the compact, and in violation of its spirit and intention. These annoyances have been many and various, resulting in delays and damages by the institution of law-suits, greatly to the detriment of the Company, in violation of the claims of justice, and in derogation of that spirit of concord, harmony and affection that should exist, not only between the states or sovereigns in equality, but between the citizens of those sovereignties.

We would, therefore, respectfully suggest to your honorable body that you cause such inquiry to be made into those alleged wrongs, as justice, and a determination to maintain inviolate the plighted faith of the State may demand. And should they be found to exist, we doubt not your readiness to apply the corrective and make all proper amends.

Having disposed of this question, you will pardon us for adverting to some other subjects of mutual interest and which seem to demand our consideration. Following the noble example which you have set us and your sister States of the South, in the adoption of an enlarged and liberal system of internal improvements, by

which you have erected a monument for yourselves as enduring as time, we have partaken of the same spirit, and entered the field in the same race, and seek now in the infancy of our undertakings to establish such relations as may conduce to our common interest, and in the end redound to the honor, peace and prosperity of all. You are doubtless aware that the citizens of this State, with such aid as the State has given them, have embarked in a system of internal improvements of no small proportions. You are aware that several hundred miles of road is now being constructed in Tennessee, amounting, when completed, to not less than seven hundred, costing many millions of dollars, and all directed to your State road, and every mile of which must be tributary to your great lines of improvements, pouring their rich treasures into your lap, not only by largely increasing the dividends on your works, but by enlarging and multiplying your commerce to an extent as yet undefined, and which the imagination is scarcely bold enough to conjecture.

Seeing the vast community of interest springing up between us, and which if cherished and protected must go on multiplying and expanding to an almost unlimited extent, is it not most proper and important that we should now, in the incipiency of things, when but few causes of complaint exist, when no feelings of distrust have been engendered, to establish such an understanding and enter into such a comity, as will for ever save us from discord, and establish such ties of friendship and relationship, of social and commercial identity, as shall secure the harmony and interest of all, and establish the great principle of a reciprocity of kind feelings, good offices and mutual dependence, on a basis as firm and immutable as time itself.

All the various roads now being constructed in this State, and in which you have a large interest. are the property of incorporated companies, the stock owned chiefly by individual stockholders, and consequently liable to all the restrictions imposed by their several acts of incorporation, and amenable to all responsibilities and liabilities of common carriers. These restrictions and liabilities are conceded to be essential to a just and reasonable protection of the rights of persons and property. If by negligence, inattention, incompetency of officers or agents, or negligence of any kind, the rights or interests of any of your citizens are compromised, or sacrificed, the remedy is plain, and the redress easy and certain. Not so in the case of the Western and Atlantic road. This is exclusively the property of your State. Its property and rights are vested in a sovereignty, and consequently exempt from the liabilities that attach to individuals or companies of incorporation. Should damages result to citizens of your State or ours, or any of our sister States, what remedy, what redress have we or they now, but such as a sense of justice of the Legislature may accord them, and which, if obtained, must be done with much delay and great expense? Difficulties enough in many instances to amount to a denial of justice, in consequence

of the inconvenience or making the application to the only source of redress, the legislative power of your State.

May we not therefore ask that you will take such action as your sense of justice and fairness may suggest?—such as will place all the interests involved on a footing of equality—such as will secure a faithful administration of your road, quiet all apprehensions, and give confidence and efficiency to our great enterprizes.

There is but one other point to which we would call your attention, and claim your earnest consideration. And that is the obstruction that exists at the Savannah river. However much may be said by the advocates of free trade between the nations of the earth, on one side, or the opponents of that system on the other; however plausible their theories may be on the one side or the other, they have nothing to do with the question under consideration. So far as a full, free and unrestrained enterchange of commodities between these States is concerned, there is no difference of opinion. In this all concur. Statesmen of all parties agree that useless unnecessary and voidable restrictions to the full, free and liberal intercourse, social and commercial, between all the States of the Union, is at war with the spirit of our institutions, and dangerous to its harmony and stability, and in its tennencies subversive of the great charter of our rights, and of that spirit of kindness and friendship, without which the Union is a mere mockery, and cannot survive the conflicts of party and the storms of passion and prejudice. Wherever obstructions necessary and unavoidable are to be met, all will bow submissively to the burthens they impose. But when there is no such necessity, every sense of justice and equality demand their abatement.—Devotion to the Union, equality of rights, the peace and happiness of society, the enlarged and liberal spirit of the age, the age of progression and improvement, all demand their abatement. Is not this obstruction of this character, and does it not demand your favorable consideration? Is there any necessity for the continuation of this obstruction? Does the interest of your State require it, and is it in accordance with the great principles we profess? If one State may erect a barrier to the free intercourse between the States, then may another and another do the same thing, and when this spirit is turned loose on the country none can doubt the result—anarchy, discord and ruin must rule supreme.

The burthens imposed, by this obstruction, on the productions of the west, and the transportation of persons are most oppressive, amounting, for the short distance of less than one mile, to a cost equal to about sixty or seventy miles of railroad transportation. We will not trespass on your patience in this communication by enumerating the various items of cost thus imposed, but refer you to the schedule of freights and charges thus exacted.—All political economists in our country agree that a tariff of charges on a transfer of property between the States is not to be tolerated.

We are unable to see the difference between your laying a direct tax of 25 cents per bale on our cotton, and 50 cents per capita on each individual who enters your State and purposes to pass out of it, and the no less certain but more indirect process of compelling the same amounts to be paid in the shape of drayage and tolls. The result is the same. The injustice the same. It may be said that an act of incorporation has been granted to the owners of this property, and that it would be an act of bad faith to trespass upon rights thus vested. We do not ask or desire that the rights of States, corporations or individuals shall, in the slightest degree, be violated or disregarded. None would go further than we, in maintaining them. We do not ask that the rights of any shall be assailed; we only ask that ours may be protected. If the Legislature of your State has parted with her sovereignty and control over this subject, we do not invite her to an act of bad faith. But has she done this? We understand not.—Suppose, however, that the power to control bridges over the Savannah river for three or four miles up and down be granted to the corporation of Augusta, we would not have it violated, except by consent or payment of an equivalent. And we cannot doubt that considerations connected with the interest of citizens of Georgia as well as those of Tennessee and Kentucky, and in fact the great West, most likely soon to be placed in connection by railway improvements, will powerfully induce your Honorable body to pecuniary appropriations, or some other legitimate means which may effect the desired object. Granting this right, which is alledged not to exist, none will doubt the power of your Honorable body to grant the Georgia Railroad Company, or any other company you may choose to incorporate, the power to construct a road and build a bridge above or below the territory thus assumed to have been consecrated to the special use and benefit of the corporation of Augusta.

Candor and friendship require that we should say, that this question is one of great importance to the interest of our citizens, and that it is a cause of much and growing complaint, boding no good to the commercial intercourse which we hope to see established between two States so intimately connected in every thing that is calculated to advance our interest, honor and prosperity.

Having presented these subjects to your consideration, we cannot doubt that their importance will at once be obvious to you.—Nor do we permit ourselves to doubt but that you will receive this communication in the same spirit of candor, frankness and friendship, in which it is dictated, and that your wisdom will suggest such remedies as justice may demand, and the great interests involved.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this communication be and the same is hereby adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, and that James A. Whitesides be and he is hereby appointed a commissioner on the part of this State to communicate the same to the General Assembly of the State of Georgia and use such efforts to secure the accomplishment of the objects contemplated as may be in his power.

JORDON STOKES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. R. HILL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed November 10, 1851.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of Tennessee be authorized to transmit to the commissioner, James A. Whitesides, the memorial and resolution of this Legislature to the Legislature of Georgia, setting forth the grievances of which the people of Tennessee complain, and request his prompt attention to the same.

JORDON STOKES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. R. HILL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed November 10, 1851.

STATE OF TENNESSEE:

I, WILLIAM B. A. RAMSEY, Secretary of said State, do hereby certify the foregoing to be full, true, and perfect copies of a memorial and accompanying resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of said State, taken from the original copies on file in my office.

Witness my hand at Office in Nashville, this 17th Nov., 1851.

W. B. A. RAMSEY,
Secretary of State.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

BIENNIAL REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

In compliance with the duty incumbent upon him, the undersigned submits his second biennial report.

We have endeavored to arrange our statistical tables in forms that will be easily understood, and have inserted them in the body of the report, accompanied by such remarks as are deemed necessary to the understanding of each. The tediousness of an examination of tabular statements destitute of all analysis on the part of the compiler, conduces much to their neglect; hence that part of a report from which must be derived a correct estimate of the condition of an institution is often hastily examined, because presented in an isolated form.

TABLE NO. 1.

At the beginning of the last term the number of patients in the Asylum was:

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
	47	29	
Admitted during the two years	52	23	
Total	99	52	151
Of this number there have been discharged restored	14	11	
Taken away by friends much improved	12	2	
Dead	18	8	
Eloped when much improved, (four since restored)	7		
Remaining much improved	14	7	
Remaining unimproved	34	24	
Total	99	52	151

It must be remarked that three of those patients mentioned in the foregoing statement as remaining much *improved*, would be more properly announced *restored*, as they are awaiting the action of their friends in their removal.

It will be seen from this table, that during the two past years there have been in the Asylum 99 men and 52 women—total 151; discharged restored, 14 men and 11 women—total 25; removed much improved, 12 men and 2 women—total 14: that there have died, 18 men and 8 women—total 26; eloped, 7 men, 4 restored, leaving 3. After a deduction of these from the original number, there are now remaining 48 men and 31 women, in all 79; whereas two years since, there were 47 men and 29 women, in all 76. From this it appears that the number of patients at present exceeds by three that remaining at the commencement of the last term; but since the Institution has been under its present direction, had it been possible to receive all for whom application has been made, this number would have been greatly augmented.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that in our Asylum the male patients have invariably outnumbered the female; but this does not always prevail; for Dr. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, informs us, that "the number of males in that institution has generally preponderated, but not universally;" and with the view of accounting for this otherwise than by inference that would naturally be drawn, that man is more subject to insanity than woman, the same physician remarks, that "a case of insanity occurring in a female member of a family, is apt to be longer retained at home than a male; there being a greater unwillingness to allow publicity to be given to the fact of its existence, and more sacrifice being made to retain the patient at her own residence." We often witness the evil effects of this; cases in which the disease has manifested itself at a very early age, are retained so long, that no reasonable hope can be entertained of a recovery.

Those who have been discharged in whom the disease is not hereditary, (for when hereditary it is often periodical,) but produced by extraneous causes, we have good hope are permanently restored; and those who have so far improved as to justify their friends in receiving them into the family circle, had reached a state scarcely distinguishable from sanity itself. But under no circumstances do we advise the removal of a patient until some time has elapsed after his apparent restoration, ostensible only, because the most skillful may be deceived in the formation of an opinion as to the healthful condition of the mind; and above all, the sudden introduction of one who has just recovered from insanity to a state of freedom without restraint and control, would be attended with much danger and almost without exception prejudicial; for a relapse, (and often a more violent form of disease,) may be anticipated in those who are removed as soon as the before-mentioned

stage has been reached, in which the nice point presents itself as to the soundness or unsoundness of the mental faculties.

All possible precaution is observed that no patient should elope; yet when it is made known that in the male department we have only two attendants, and in the female, one, and that from the height of some portions of the wall an escape can very easily be made, it will not appear strange that occasionally some one possessed of more cunning than the rest, should evade the watchfulness of the officers and succeed in the attempt. An important fact in this connection should not be omitted. Nearly all the patients who have eloped have been here only a few days or weeks, and have been deceived by friends. It is to be regretted that their false representations enfeeble that friendly intercourse which should ever exist between the patient and officers. Such amity may never be established, if previously to the confinement of the former, he has been imposed upon by those with whom he had associated. The undersigned draws your attention to that portion of his last Report having reference to this subject, (pp. 9. 10,) to wit: there is another evil, too common, growing out of the deception which is practised in decoying patients to the Institution who are not apprized of their true condition until arrived within its walls: in no case should stratagem be used. This deception, resorted to by those in whom they have heretofore confided, leads them to regard with suspicion the officers and all who are connected with their place of confinement. Not only is our influence impaired, but to this cause may be assigned much of the trouble we often experience from the attempts of patients to elope. The patient imagining himself the victim of treachery, the dupe of others, and consequently an injured and outraged being, thinks it a duty which he owes to himself to effect his escape, and feels justified in having access to the same artifice to accomplish it as that employed in conducting him to the Asylum. From the first he should be told the nature and design of the Institution; why he is to reside there for a time; that for his own good and not for punishment is he thus located. If thus treated he will be more cheerful, more confiding, and willing to submit to any course which he is told will result in his own welfare.

TABLE NO. 2,

Showing the number of pauper and pay-patients from each Senatorial District and County, how supported, and the number remaining.

DISTRICT.	Male.	Female.	Supported by State.	Supported by friends.	Remaining supported by State.		Remaining supported by friends.	
					M	F	M	F
No. 2. Hawkins and Green	1	1	2		1	1		
" 3. Sevier	1		1		1			
" 4. Grainger	2		1	1	1			
" 5. Knox	3	2	3	2	1	1		1
" 6. Anderson and Morgan	2		2					
" 7. Bradley, McMinn and Monroe	2	1	3		1			
" 8. Hamilton and Rhea	1	2	3		1	1		
" 9. White	1	1	1	1		1	1	
" 10. Warren	1	1	2		1	1		
" 11. Lincoln	1	1	2		1	1		
" 12. Bedford and Marshall	3			3			2	
" 13. Rutherford and Williamson	7	3	4	6	1		1	1
" 14. Wilson	2	2	1	3	1		1	
" 15. Sumner, Smith and Macon	7		2	5	2		2	
" 16. Davidson	10	5	2	13		2	2	1
" 17. Maury and Giles	4	3	3	4		1	1	
" 18. Robertson and M'tgomery	4	4	4	4		2	2	2
" 19. Dixon, Stewart, and Humphreys	4	1	3	2	2		1	
" 20. Hickman, Lawrence and Wayne	1	2	2	1		2		
" 21. Henry and Weakly	2	2	2	2	1		1	
" 22. Gibson and Carroll	2		1	1				
" 23. Madison, Haywood, Tipton and Lauderdale	4	4	5	3	1	1	2	
" 24. Henderson and McNairy	4	1	3	2	2		1	
" 25. Shelby and Fayette	5	7	2	10	1	1	2	6
Total	71	43	54	63	19	15	19	11

TABLE NO. 3.

Patients from other States.

DISTRICTS.	Past Term.		Remaining.	
	M	F	M	F
Arkansas—Hempstead, Chicot, Leslie and Independence	3	1	2	1
Mississippi — Yallabusha, Hinds, Yazoo, Monroe, Marshall, Holmes, Attala	7	2	3	1
Alabama — Franklin, Tuscaloosa, Green, Laurence, Shelby, Dallas, Lauderdale and Madison	11	5	3	3
Kentucky—Trigg		1		
Missouri—New Madrid and Dade	2		1	
Texas—Lamar	1		1	
Illinois—Randolph	1		1	
Total	25	9	11	5

We apprehend that these tables require no elucidation. From them may be ascertained whence have come our inmates, the number remaining, and how far we have been supported by other States.

TABLE NO. 4,

Showing the order of admission, age when insanity commenced, age when admitted into the Asylum, age at this date, and date of admission.

	Age when insanity commenced.		Age when admitted into the Asylum.		Age at this date.		Date of Admission into the Asylum.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
No. 1	23		27		38		March 31, 1840
4	50		51		62		May 9, "
25		34		34		45	Feb. 13, 1841
40	33		33		41		Jan. 12, 1842
44	24		29		38		Nov. 3, "
52	46		46		51		June 18, "
56		*		*		*	Aug. 6, "
58		24		24		43	" 15, "
61	*		34		43		Dec. 31, "
68	30		32		40		May 2, 1843
80		36		37		45	Nov. 3, "
81	56		71		78		" 8, "
87		37		38		46	Dec. 9, "
92	46		46		52		Jan. 15, 1844
93	21		24		31		" 18, "
97	22		23		30		April 6, "
100		31		35		42	May 3, "
107		*		*		*	July 24, "
108	29		30		37		Sept. 6, "
111		*		19		26	" 23, "
119	17		29		35		Jan. 29, 1845
120	36		40		46		Feb. 28, "
123	32		35		41		April 12, "
131	14		18		24		Aug. 28, "
140	36		42		48		Jan. 5, 1846
158		29		33		38	Nov. 22, "
160		44		48		53	Dec. 23, "
164	35		43		47		March 4, 1847
167		26		27		31	April 9, "
168	11		38		42		" 15, "
172		44		55		59	May 11, "
173	22		26		30		" 19, "
174		42		43		47	" 19, "
176		29		36		33	June 26, "
182	20		21		25		Sept. 16, "
189		21		23		27	Oct. 17, "

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

	Age when insanity commenced.		Age when admitted into the Asylum.		Age at this date.		Date of admission into the Asylum.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
No. 195		22		27		31	Dec. 7, 1847
199		27		40		44	Feb. 4, 1848
203	22		25		28		Mar. 24, "
204	31		33		36		April 4, "
205	*		*		*		" 5, "
206		40		42		45	" 10, "
207	22		24		27		" 18, "
211		20		28		31	June 19, "
212		35		50		53	" 29, "
213	18		23		26		July 14, "
215		18		18		21	Aug. 2, "
216	38		38		41		" 11, "
221	35		35		38		Sept. 18, "
225		20		23		26	Nov. 20, "
226	*		*		*		" 20, "
231	*		35		38		Jan. 13, 1849
232	16		17		20		" 29, "
233	14		42		44		Feb. 26, "
234	24		25		27		Mar. 12, "
238	25		25		27		May 1, "
239	31		31		33		" 16, "
240		29		30		32	" 17, "
241		27		30		32	" 22, "
242	15		25		27		" 22, "
243	31		33		35		" 25, "
244	*		35		37		" 28, "
245		38		40		42	" 29, "
246		16		28		30	June 4, "
248	*		75		77		" 23, "
250	27		28		30		" 25, "
251	*		32		34		July 3, "
252	32		32		34		" 19, "
254		23		24		26	" 30, "
255	34		35		37		Aug. 7, "
257	*		*		*		" 13, "
258		31		31		33	Sept. 6, "
259		30		30		32	" 13, "
260	37		38		40		" 25, "
261	44		45		47		" 27, "
262	44		45		47		" 27, "

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

	Age when insanity commenced.		Age when admitted into the Asylum.		Age at this date.		Date of admission into the Asylum.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
No. 263	*		*		35		Oct. 3, 1849
264	21		22		24		" 9, "
265	27		27		29		" 13, "
266	24		24		26		" 24, "
267	25		26		28		" 29, "
268		52		52		54	Nov. 8, "
269	29		30		32		" 10, "
270	36		31		38		" 29, "
271	32		33		35		Dec. 6, "
272	51		52		54		" 13, "
273	*		*		*		" 13, "
274	31		32		34		" 19, "
275	33		33		35		Jan. 11, 1850
276	26		51		53		" 16, "
277	78		80		82		Feb. 14, "
278		40		40		42	Mar. 1, "
279		*		*			" 6, "
280	28		32		34		" 16, "
281	22		23		25		" 26, "
282	26		26		28		April 12, "
283	17		19		21		May 11, "
284		19		20		22	July 1, "
285		*		*		*	" 8, "
286	25		26		28		" 24, "
287	18		19		20		Aug. 7, "
288	47		52		53		" 9, "
289	*		40		41		" 9, "
290	25		26		27		" 1[illegible], "
291		34		34		35	" 2[illegible], "
292	22		22		23		Sept. 6, "
293	26		27		28		" 24, "
294	34		39		40		Oct. 17, "
295		*		*		*	" 1[illegible], "
296	20		21		22		" 19, "
297	27		47		48		" 21, "
298	*		*		*		" 26, "
299	*		*		*		" 2[illegible], "
300	*		30		31		" 3[illegible], "
301		21		22		23	Nov. 5, "
302	29		35		36		" 7, "

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

	Age when insanity commenced.		Age when admitted into the Asylum.		Age at this date.		Date of admission into the Asylum.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
No. 303	35		35		35		Nov. 8, 1850
304	40		0ƨ		41		" 20, "
305		40		53		54	" 25, "
306		26		28		29	Dec. 11, "
307	*		22		23		" 13, "
308		26		27		28	" 23, "
309	10		26		26		" 27, "
310		37		37		38	Jan. 9, 1851
311	19		22		23		Feb. 3, "
312	39		47		48		" 10, "
313	27		48		49		" 15, "
314	32		40		41		" 22, "
315		42		43		44	" 26, "
316		42		43		44	April 5, "
317		26		26		27	" 9, "
318		*		*		*	" 13, "
319	23		23		24		" 22, "
320		*		24		24	" 22, "
321	20		23		23		May 6, "
322		50		50		50	" 12, "
323		34		34		34	" 12, "
323	25		26		26		" 19, "
325	35		35		35		June 2, "
326	40		46		46		" 3, "
327		39		40		40	" 7, "
328	*		39		39		" 17, "
329	21		21		21		" 25, "
330	25		28		28		July 19, "
331	29		30		30		Aug. 14, "
332		30		45		45	" 15, "
333		21		21		21	" 15, "
334	*		41		41		" 20, "
335	*		62		26		" 29, "
336	19		04		20		Sept. 3, "
337		41		46		46	" 13, "

The column on the left hand of this table indicates the order of admission. Thus. number one was the first inmate of the Asylum; and the spaces intervening between that number and 4, between 4 and 25, &c., are left blank, because the patients who once filled

those vacancies have been removed from one or other of the causes enumerated in the first table.

It will be remarked that there have been received since the Asylum was opened, 337 patients; that of the 151 herein recorded, who have been under our charge the two past years, the ages of 125 only are known when insanity commenced. There are a few in whom the disease commenced during childhood; some were very young persons who had not passed the age of 20, then comes that period of life at which the disease is said most ofter to originate, and during which we have a large proportion, while only one had passed that age at which insanity is of very rare occurrence, (sixty-five.)

A classification of these according to the ages at which insanity first appeared, will furnish a more intelligible view of this subject.

TABLE NO. 5.

AGES WHEN INSANITY COMMENCED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 10 and 15	5	0	5
" 15 " 20	10	5	15
" 20 " 25	20	5	25
" 25 " 30	13	12	25
" 30 " 35	16	6	22
" 35 " 40	8	8	16
" 40 " 45	2	6	8
" 45 " 50	4	1	5
" 50 " 55	1	1	2
" 55 " 60	1	0	1
" 60 " 65	0	0	0
" 65 " 70	0	0	0
" 70 " 75	0	0	0
" 75 " 80	1	0	1
	81	44	125
nascertained	18	8	26
Total	99	52	151

This recapitulation shows that there have been none under the age of ten; the number increases until twenty, after twenty it is much augmented until forty, during which time 88 had become afflicted. The number then diminishes until sixty, and passing over the intermediate ages as there are none between sixty and

seventy-five, we find one male who had reached the age of seventy-eight.

The following tables require no comments. In pursuance of the same analytical plan they are inserted.

TABLE NO. 6.

AGES WHEN ADMITTED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 15 and 20	5	3	8
" 20 " 25	19	6	25
" 25 " 30	19	10	29
" 30 " 35	21	7	28
" 35 " 40	9	8	17
" 40 " 45	6	5	11
" 45 " 50	6	4	10
" 50 " 55	4	3	7
" 55 " 60	0	0	0
" 60 " 65	0	0	0
" 65 " 70	0	0	0
" 70 " 75	2	0	2
" 75 " 80	1	0	1
	92	46	138
Unascertained	7	6	13
Total	99	52	151

TABLE NO. 7.

AGES AT THIS DATE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 15 and 20	3	0	3
" 20 " 25	12	5	17
" 25 " 30	21	8	29
" 30 " 35	15	10	25
" 35 " 40	14	3	17
" 40 " 45	10	11	21
" 45 " 50	9	4	13
" 50 " 55	5	4	9
" 55 " 60	0	1	1
" 60 " 65	1	0	1
" 65 " 70	0	0	0
" 70 " 75	0	0	0
" 75 " 80	2	0	2
" 80 " 85	1	0	1
	93	46	139
Unknown	6	6	12
Total	99	52	151

By reference to the date of admission it will be seen that each year sends a large number of patients, and the two past to have considerably added to the preceding.

TABLE NO. 8,

Shows the civil condition of the 151 patients. Of the 99 males, a large proportion were single, 66 to 30, and of the 52 females, 30 were married and 19 single.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	66	19	85
Married	30	30	60
Widowers	3	0	3
Widows	0	3	3
Total	99	52	151

TABLE NO. 9,

Shows the supposed causes of insanity in the 151 patients.

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Unknown	41	29	70
Religious and Political excitement	10	4	14
Intemperance	12		12
Hereditary	7	5	12
Disappointed Love	6	3	9
Ill Health	2	5	7
Family Afflictions	1	5	6
Epilepsy	6		6
Excessive Study	4		4
Jealousy	2		2
Masturbation	2		2
Blows on the Head	2		2
Failure in Mercantile Pursuits	2		2
Irregular decay of faculties from old age	1		1
Hysteria		1	1
Abuse of Step Father	1		1
Total	99	52	151

In a large majority of cases no determination can be arrived at in tracing the causes of Insanity. We are obliged to rely entirely upon those who bring patients to the Institution who are often not informed at all, when it is a State patient. When the usual sources of information furnish nothing, personal observation and intercourse with the inmates themselves are the only means left; and even then, we are constrained to class many under the head of unknown causes, because the disease presents no marked characteristic by which its peculiar form may be recognized, or the patients themselves are incapacitated to enlighten us. Some violent emotion may be said to have produced the disease in many cases, to which we feel justified by the facts in our possession in assigning a place among the known causes. Religious and political excitement, and Intemperance, are found among the accidental causes to have had a powerful influence.

Ill health and the loss of sleep are conclusively shown from the statements of other Institutions to be two of the most prominent causes; for whatever may be the first exciting cause, could the one be restored, and the necessary repose taken, in all probability the disease could be so far subdued as to promise a speedy restora-

tion. Keeping the mind constantly on the rack, advances the disease to that type when it assumes such a dreadful and alarming character; a state of inquietude, also, exhausts the physical energies, upon the healthful action of which so vitally depend the operation of the mind.

TABLE NO 10.—DEATHS.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	DATES.	Supported by State.	Supported by friends.
Epilepsy	1		Nov. 22, 1849	1	
"	1		January 4, 1850		1
Conjestive Fever	1		" 27, "		1
Old Age	1		Feb. 11, "		1
Small Pox	1		" 28, "		1
Epilepsy	1		March 16, "	1	
"	1		" 26, "	1	
Small Pox		1	" 27, "		1
Marasmus	1		May 11, "	1	
Old Age	1		July 1, "		1
Consumption		1	" 11, "		1
Cholera	1		" 16, "	1	
"	1		" 17, "		1
"	1		" 20, "		1
"	1		" 21, "		1
"		1	" 22, "	1	
"	1		Aug. 1, "	1	
"		1	" 4, "		1
"	1		" 8, "	1	
"	1		" 9, "	1	
Effusion on the Brain	1		Sept. 8, "		1
Inflamation of bowels		1	Oct. 24, "		1
Epilepsy	1		Jan. 3, 1851		1
Scrofula		1	" 15, "		1
Consumption		1	" 20, "	1	
Marasmus		1	July 16, "	1	
Total	18	8		11	15

It will be observed that during the past term, the mortality has increased; as we had the misfortune to be visited by the cholera and small pox, which raged with much violence. If those numbered in the table as *dead* from other causes, be considered apart from those deceased during the epidemics, it will be found that the mortality has *not* increased.

The Superintendent attributes the suppression of the epidemics to the fact of his having removed the male patients to a neighboring vacated factory. Had they not been removed from the infection of the impure atmosphere, which prevailed more in the male department, and became most offensive to all residing at the Asylum, he doubts not, that many who escaped would have fallen victims. After their removal we lost none.

The number of stationary attendants has been, at no time, sufficient; and the desideratum was more keenly felt at this particular juncture. Had it not been for the assistance of some of the patients, and the indefatigableness of the officers of the departments, it would have been impossible to administer to the wants of the sick; for it is obvious, that lunatics require more attention during sickness than the sane; hence the importance of a staff of officers proportioned to the number of the afflicted.

During the visitation the undersigned utterly failed to procure that additional assistance of which he stood so much in need.

TABLE NO. 11.

OCCUPATION.	Male.	Females.	Total.
Farmers	51		
Housewives		46	
Schoolmasters	5		
Schoolmistresses		3	
Clergymen	4		
College Student	1		
Lawyers	5		
Merchant	1		
Clerks	2		
Carpenters	2		
Boot and Shoe Makers	4		
Laborers	8		
Hatter	1		
Students of Medicine	2		
Washerwoman		1	
Blacksmith	1		
Physicians	3		
Tailors	2		
Seamstresses		2	
Tanner	1		
Baker	1		
Machinist	1		
Engineer	1		
Saddlers	2		
Stone Mason	1		
	99	52	151

From the experience of other Institutions, as well as from our own, it appears, that they who are engaged in what is considered the most healthful occupation, (farming,) are most liable to insanity. The question arises how far this evidence is to be credited. If, for example, the same causes are brought to bear upon two persons of different avocations, their susceptibility might depend upon constitutional peculiarity and temperament, or the invigorating influences of the occupation of the one, might tend to resist the invasion of mental disease; and, as expressed by the Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, agriculture is "notoriously the most healthful." In further discussion upon this point, he remarks, that if the number of farmers be compared "with the relative numbers engaged in each occupation in the whole community, it will be

found that the common opinion respecting agricultural pursuits is well founded, and that no calling is better calculated for those who have a predisposition to mental disease."

It is evident that agriculture does embrace more persons than any other occupation; it may be that they are more exempt from insanity, but it must not be supposed that they are entirely free from the evil effects of causes which operate upon other classes. Of this, however, we are persuaded, that of all means employed in the treatment of the insane, labor is the most beneficial; no matter what the former pursuit may have been, the happiest results are experienced from exercise in the open air. This shows the unreasonableness of the position tending to establish that the very course from which is desired the greatest good, should previously to the commencement of the disease have been a superinducing cause.

In our opinion, labor should be adapted, not only to the physical condition of the patient, but also with the view, if practicable, to his former habits of life. The Physician of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum mentions a case having direct reference to this subject, which forcibly illustrates the importance of active employment, especially, of that kind, to which the patient has been accustomed. He remarks: "The person referred to was a land surveyor, and had been actively employed in the construction of one of the railways at the time of his seizure, upwards of four years ago. He continued in the Asylum for more than three years, without any improvement, laboring under a variety of delusions and great depression of spirits. He was, ultimately, induced to commence a survey and plans of the grounds and Asylum buildings, which he executed with great accuracy. From this moment, his recovery commenced, and proceeded steadily, while he continued, during his convalescence, to make a variety of plans and drawings for my use, and to assist the gardener and others in book-keeping and clerking."

I doubt not, that many cases might be adduced in which a recovery is to be ascribed, in a measure, to the employment of similar means.

Discipline, tempered with proper kindness, and diet, are also indispensable auxiliaries in treatment; but, if the general health be impaired, it is to be restored before the patient is made strictly to conform to the requisitions of that system adopted in the management of our Asylum; and this is, by no means unfrequent, for physical derangements nearly always exist where the patient has been subjected, for a length of time, to the ravages of a disease, which so soon makes fearful inroads upon the hardiest constitutions.

Another and most valuable agent in promoting recovery, is *cold water*. The patient is confined to a chair, and from the height of some five or ten feet, the water is poured in a small stream upon the head and body; without it, the violent maniacs could not be controlled. It has, invariably, the effect of tranquilizing them

when no other application is of avail, however noisy and intractable they may be, and since some soothing means are positively requisite, this we have proved the most efficient.

The undersigned would again recommend the introduction of amusements, the absence of which is so sensibly felt, and without which, we are deprived of resources pronounced invaluable by other Superintendents. When the habits of the patient unfit him for agricultural occupations, during the winter, or at times when out-door labor cannot be resorted to by those who find diversion in this way, from the want of excitement, they sometimes become gloomy and restive, sometimes irascible, and are always more discontented. And those, in whose instances, we must have recourse to the most rigid means to arouse them from a daily increasing disposition to mental abstraction, are more readily weaned from that inward concentration of ideas by the introduction of new thoughts and associations through an artificial medium. This is apparent to all who have had the control of the Insane; there is a large class who, only upon the exhibition of some game or sport, are awakened from their stupor, and are alive to an interest in what is passing around; and there is no one thing more emphatically dwelt upon by others in their treatment than this, that the mere provision of the comforts of life and the administration of drugs, cannot of themselves, be expected to produce the happy consequences to which we look forward with so much solicitude.

In every Asylum books are desirable for the special use of the inmates; their number and character to be regulated by the number and class of the patients, who should not be restricted in their use when in a condition to be benefited by them.

News papers, also, serve a very useful purpose. The condensed form in which their topics are presented, is well adapted to the condition of an insane mind, and each one finds something entertaining in their variety. Our acknowledgments are made, as heretofore, to the Proprietors of the Abingdon Virginian, Christian Advocate, Presbyterian Record, Nashville Union, and Republican Banner, for their kindness in furnishing the Institution with their respective papers.

With the gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees, our intercourse has been harmonious and agreeable. They have exercised a rigid scrutiny in their investigation of accounts, and have ever had a watchful eye in keeping the expenditures within the limits of the appropriation.

The strictest economy, consistent with the welfare of the patients, has been observed by the Steward, Mr. Daniel; the increased price of marketing considered, the expenses will favorably compare with those of the preceding term. He continues, in all respects, worthy of the important trust confided to him. The duties of all connected with the Asylum have been unusually arduous, and have been discharged with an assiduity and zeal calling for the highest commendation.

Seventy-five acres were cultivated by the patients during the two past years; upon which were raised, ten thousand bundles of oats, two thousand five hundred bundles of fodder, three hundred and fifty barrels of corn, and six thousand heads of cabbage.

Before closing his report, the undersigned would bear testimony to that skill which has been bestowed upon the architectural arrangements of the New Asylum now in progress of completion.—It must be a gratifying reflection, that the public mind is being aroused more and more to a consideration of the well being of the insane; and the rapid growth of improvements tending to their amelioration, opens to our view, a time not far distant, when each State will have provided a place of refuge for those of its citizens who are to be numbered among that unfortunate class.

It is no less a cause for congratulation, that, since the establishment of institutions of this kind, the Medical profession of our country has engaged with such signal success in the developement of the subject of Insanity itself, presenting so many different phases, and requiring a great diversity of treatment suited, as far as possible, to constitutional peculiarities. Demanding at the hands of those who labor for its extermination, a devoted investigation into its nature and causes, and reduced, as we are, to an inductive method of reasoning, it is not strange that we should so often be lost in the labyrinth of speculation in endeavoring to probe that profundity in which lie hidden the secrets of its existence.

Hoping that the efforts made in behalf of the Insane may have the blessing of Divine Providence, this report is respectfully submitted.

BOYD McNAIRY,
Physician and Superintendent.

REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

OCTOBER 31, 1851.

DR. THE LUNATIC ASYLUM OF TENNESSEE IN

1850.				
March 21	To this sum r'cd of late Treasurer, John P. W. Brown			$3,496 75
April 26	R. Pickett	150 00		
" "	H. C. Boyd	215 00		
" "	John Terrass	82 81		
May 3	W. Thomason	20 00		
" "	Stephen Simpson	65 00		
" "	W. S. Harrison	150 00		
" "	W. Waddle	72 90		
" "	S. Oatts	80 00		
Aug. 21	Lucy Burnett	28 00		
				863 71
" "	P. P. Wyche	130 00		
" "	Mary McCroghan	100 00		
" 22	Joseph Black	65 00		
" 29	John Hobson	65 00		
" 30	Josiah Prescott	50 00		
Sept. 6	Liston Temple	65 00		
" 25	Silvester G. Gunn	65 00		
" "	E. W. Wilcox	130 00		
" 30	Thomas B. Craighead	107 55		
				777 55
1851.				
Feb. 3	M. Beach	125 00		
" 7	Mr. Dawson	125 00		
" "	Mr. Graham	75 00		
" 15	John Bridges	50 00		
" 22	John Kitchen	65 00		
" 24	S. H. Oatts	100 00		
March 12	Mr. Thomason	50 00		
" 22	J. L. Ewing	37 50		
" "	James Dunn	65 00		
				692 50
" 29	B. P. Simmons	20 00		
April 1	W. Ransom	112 28		
" 5	W. H. Allen	65 00		
" 9	W. H. Napier	65 00		
" "	J. H. Smith	65 00		
" 22	E. H. Tarver	65 00		
" "	W. Long	107 75		
" "	Mr. McLaughlin	20 00		
" "	Mr. Cabiness	65 00		
" "	Mr. Powell	13 33		
				598 36
	Carried forward			6,428 87

ACCOUNT WITH J. M. SMITH, TREASURER. CR.

1850.			
March 25	By payments in cash as per Vouchers in File No. 1		$1,591 44
April 26	Do. as per Vouchers in File No. 2		819 44
May 3	By payments in cash as per Vouchers in File No. 3		712 76
Aug. 15	By payments in cash as per Vouchers in File No. 4		1,585 32
Oct. 26	By payments in cash as per Vouchers in File No. 5		879 98
" 31	Do. as per Vouchers in File No. 6		1,282 01
1851.			
Jan. 9	Do. as per Vouchers in File No. 7		2,180 11
April 10	By payments in cash as per Vouchers in File No. 8		2,078 03
	Carried forward		11,129 09

DR. THE LUNATIC ASYLUM OF TENNESSEE IN

1851.	To amount brought forward		$6,428 87
April 22	Paul C. Dahm.....	65 00	
" "	F. H. Leake.....	65 00	
" "	Mr. Shelton	65 00	
" "	Mr. Battle	216 50	
			411 50
	To amount rec'd of S. R. Cockrill, collected by him on old claims ·	397 39	
			397 39
	Appropriation made for the year beginning March 1st, 1850, and terminating March 1st, 1851 ...		6,000 00
	Appropriation made for the year beginning March 1st, 1851, and terminating March 1st, 1852 ..		6,000 00
			19,237 76

Balance on hand $3,532 24

ACCOUNT WITH J. M. SMITH, TREASURER. Cr.

1851.				
May	29	By amount brought forward.....		$11,129 09
"	"	By payments in cash as per Vouchers in File No. 9		2,001 55
Aug.	29	Do. as per Vouchers in File No. 10		2,230 20
Sept.	25	Do. as per Vouchers in File No. 11		1,344 68
		Balance in hand.....		3,532 24
				19,237 76

The following amounts have been expended as follows:

Marketing	$3,521 22
Groceries	3,604 85
Meats	1,793 77
Attendance, or Services	1,817 66
Servant Hire	1,062 41
Fuel	1,103 70
Repairs	93 48
Drugs	117 89
Merchandise	1,330 42
Tin Ware	62 86
Cabinet Work	574 00
Hardware	65 94
Grazing	50 00
Printing Laws	32 00
Interments	107 70
Ground Rent	133 00
Blacksmithing	60 41
Tools and Leather	11 24
Penitentiary	45 25
Money refunded	177 72
	$15,705 52

Respectfully,

J. M. SMITH,
Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, *October* 31, 1851.

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE,

October 6th, 1851.

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, October 11, 1851.

SIR:

I herewith transmit a statement of the condition of this Bank, and

Have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BASS, *President.*

TO THE HON. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
of the General Assembly of Tennessee.

STATE OF THE UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE

Dr.

Bills of Exchange,		712,448 75	
Discounted Notes,		1,589,978 06	
Suspended Debt,		132,555 95	
Bills Receivable, (for real estate sold,)		208,441 25	
Stocks,		769,250 00	
Due from Banks,		341,119 86	
Real Estate, viz:			
Taken for debt,	$99,858 16		
Banking Houses and Lots,	44,938 61		
Talla Bena Plantation and Negroes,	119,197 22	263,993 99	
Cash, viz:			
Notes of other Banks,	78,071 00		
Gold and Silver,	358,750 35	436,821 35	4,454,609 21

AND BRANCHES, *October* 6*th*, 1851.

CR.

Capital Stock, (Stock owned by the State $625,600,)	2,617,914 00	
Due to Banks,	20,919 20	
Office Balances,	22,141 71	
Dividends Unclaimed,	6,683 85	
Profit and Loss,	37,529 27	
Depositors,	488,063 18	
Circulation,	1,261,358 00	4,454,609 21

J. CORREY, *Cashier.*

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, October 6, 1851.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS AND ARCHITECT

OF THE

STATE CAPITOL,

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

The Board of Commissioners to superintend the erection of the State Capitol, beg leave herewith to submit a statement of the receipts and disbursements made during the last two years, as prepared by their Secretary, H. A. Gleaves Esq.

It will be seen that the amount received from the sales of State Bonds at par, under the act of the last General Assembly, is	$150,000	
And from other sources (useless lumber, &c.).....	440	10
	$150,440	10
While the disbursements for the same period, (including the balance due the Bank of Tennessee, at the date of the last report, $13,218 58) amount to	201,776	93
Shewing an excess of expenditures over receipts of	$51,336	83

Which sum has been advanced by the Bank of Tennessee upon the personal responsibility of the Commissioners. In addition to this excess, the Commissioners have purchased all the iron and copper necessary for covering the building. The

former, which cost $15,790 57, was purchased of Messrs. Woods, Stacker & Co., and by contract is to be paid for out of appropriations yet to be made by your Honorable Body. The copper has been paid for, and appears in the statement. The whole amount expended since the commencement of the building is as follows:

Received from the Treasury under different appropriations,	$41,000	
From sales of State Bonds,	250,000	
Interest on Bonds, accrued between date and sale of Bonds	1,946	
Advanced by the Bank of Tennessee	51,336	83
	$344,282	83

The vouchers for all the disbursements are in the hands of the Secretary, and ready for examination by the General Assembly, or a committee thereof.

The commissioners need not urge on so intelligent a body the importance of a vigorous and energetic prosecution of the work. To enable them to accomplish which, and to discharge the liability already incurred, they would respectfully suggest that an act be passed *at an early day* of the session, appropriating a sum not less than $200,000 for these objects.

In regard to the progress which has been made within the last two years, the commissioners cannot do better than refer to the building itself.

The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the fourth of July, 1845, and although it may seem to have progressed slowly, yet, when the magnitude of the building, the massiveness of its materials—the necessity for their thorough settlement and consolidation are considered, it is doubted whether a more rapid progress would not have diminished to some extent its solidity.

The Commissioners are unwilling to close this communication, without bearing testimony to the ability, zeal, and good taste, of their accomplished Architect, William Strickland, Esq., whose report is herewith submitted.

When completed, the building will be an enduring monument worthy of his well earned reputation, and of the enlightened liberality of the great State of Tennessee.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. BASS, Prest.
S. D. MORGAN,
M. W. BROWN,
JOS. T. ELLISTON,
JAMES WOODS.

Nashville, Oct. 17th, 1851.

REPORT

OF THE

ARCHITECT OF THE STATE CAPITOL.

To John M. Bass, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners for Building the State Capitol.

Sir:—I have the honor to report to you the progress which has been made in the building of the State Capitol during the last two years, and, although you are conversant with all the movements and details of the labor and workmanship of which the building is composed, it is proper for me to call your attention to the principal portions of the items, already embodied in the structure, and those which have been prepared toward its final completion.

Since my last report to the Commissioners, dated October 12th, 1849, upon the progress then made on the State Capitol, the principal story has been carried up nearly to its destined height, the cornice is prepared and ready to be placed upon the walls, as soon as the iron rafters are put together, which will be in the course of three weeks from this time.

The iron for the rafters of the roof, consists of flat and round bars furnished from the Cumberland Iron Works, and prepared with all the necessary drillings, screw bolts, &c., now delivered on the hill and ready to be put together; this work has been skillfully done at the Penitentiary.

The amount of the Iron bill is about 210 tons, cost $15,790.

All the Copper necessary for the covering of the roof has been delivered on the site, and ready to be grooved and put together; this copper has been procured from Pittsburgh, amounting to 54,520 lbs. at 22 cts., which is at a cheaper rate than has been charged heretofore in the west; the whole amount being 27¼ tons; cost $12,267.

All the column blocks for the Porticos are quarried and ready to be worked in the course of this winter, when a sufficient force will be put upon each pillar to complete them in the course of next season.

The four Porticos of the building will be composed of 28 columns, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 36 feet in height, and so soon

as the stone cutters can be spared from the working of ashler, or plain work, which will be in a short time, the whole force of laborers and mechanics will be put upon the shafts and capitals of the exterior Porticos.

The whole of the exterior cornice, which is the boldest and most prominent feature in the structure is already wrought, and ready to be placed as a Cyma and Corona to the top of the walls, or square of the roof; this member of the building cannot be set in its place, until the iron rafters have been put in their places.

The design which is intended to form the screen and speaker's chair out of East Tennessee marble, now in your possession, should be forwarded to the quarries as soon as practicable, so that no time ought to be lost in its execution; if the variegated stone can be had in the rough and sent down here, we can work it here, perhaps much better than at these quarries.

The number of laborers and mechanics, has not been increased since my last report two years ago; the whole amount of force being about 240 men, including the Penitentiary convicts.

The Stone wrought and set in the building is estimated at about 280,000 superficial feet, together with a large amount of rough stone already quarried out and ready for the chisel.

It affords me much satisfaction to state, that with a moderate increase of force, the building may be put in a condition to receive the Legislative body of 1853, a liberal appropriation will secure this desirable object, beyond all doubt; the rapid progress which has been made within this last year, both in cutting and setting stone, is a sufficient guarantee, that "*our hands are in*," and the work will be assuredly accomplished at that time, so far as regards the occupancy of the building.

The Superintendent of Stone Cutters and Quarriers, Mr. James Birth, deserves great commendation for his industry and skill in the management of the Stone Cutting department, as well as the vigilant co-operation of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, Mr. McIntosh.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

WILLIAM STRICKLAND,
Architect.

Capitol Hill, October 17th, 1851.

ACCOUNT OF MONIES

RECEIVED AND DISBURSED BY THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE CAPITOL,

From October 1st, 1849, to October 4th, 1851.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMIS-

DR. TION OF THE

1850.			
March 1,	To Proceeds, 31 State Bonds for $1000 each, at 20 years from this date.....	31,000	
15	To Proceeds, 44 State Bonds for $1000 each, at 20 years from 1st inst.....	44,000	
	To interest on 44 State Bonds to date....	110	
June	" amount received for Lumber sold....	14	
Aug. 17,	" " " " " "	5	
Sept. 24,	" " " " " "	4	
1851.			
Jan. 28,	" " " " Rope "	188	35
March 1,	" Proceeds 75 State Bonds.....	75,000	
May 23,	" amount received for Lumber sold....	25	05
June 19,	" over-charge on Freight returned.....	11	
Aug. 2,	" amount received for Lumber sold....	71	95
15,	" " " " Cement "	10	75
	" balance (due Bank of Tennessee)....	51,336	83
		$201,776	93

SIONERS FOR SUPERINTENDING THE CONSTRUC-
STATE CAPITOL. Cr.

1849				
Oct. 1	By balance over-drawn in Bank of Ten., per acct. rend'd this date.			13,218 58
5	By am't paid Stone Cutters &c. for..	Work,		909 25
..	J. Birth, Supt.....	Salary,		250
9	.. Wm. Payne.....	Lumber,		77 39
12	.. Stone Cutters, &c.....	Work,		933 25
16	.. C. M. Holt.....	Brick,		166 28
17	.. W. Strickland, Archt..	Salary,		208 33
19	.. Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,		945 45
20	.. S. P. Ament, ... Iron	"		67 50
26	.. Stone Cutters, &c....	"		908 85
Nov. 2	.. " "	"		960 30
9	.. " "	"		1,008 90
16	.. " "	"		1,085 95
17	.. W. Strickland.....	Salary,		208 33
23	.. Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,		1,042
30	.. " "	"		1,069 55
Dec. 7	.. " "	"		1,084 10
..	Jno. Tindall.....	Sand,		270
10	.. R. Stewart.....	Rope,		86 38
14	.. Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,		911 25
17	.. W. Strickland.....	Salary,		208 33
..	H. A. Gleaves, Sec't..	"		25
21	.. Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,		942 45
24	.. J. C. Owen.....	Lime,		110
27	.. C. M. Holt.....	Brick,		28
..	H. Alley.....	"		185 40
28	.. Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,		813 25
1850				
Jan. 4	.. Jas. Birth, Superin't..	Salary,		250
..	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,		778 60
7	.. Morgan, Gardner & Co	Merch'se,		34 70
11	.. Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,		1,059 45
..	M'Nairy & Hamilton..	Paints,		3 23
16	.. Kirkman & Ellis.....	Hardw'e,		340 70
17	.. W. Strickland.....	Salary,		208 33
18	.. Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,		1,049 55
..	Vannoy & Turbeville.			20 66
..	R. Stewart.....	Rope,		258 88
22	.. J. Peabody.....			3
25	.. Stone Cutters, &c....			1,133 25
				32,864 42

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

1850				Cr.
	By amount brought forward			32,864 42
Jan. 29	By am't paid W. F. Bang & Co., for		Adverti'g	10
	.. E. Whittlesey.....		Freight,	25 02
Feb. 1	.. Stone Cutters, &c....		Work,	1,079 95
	.. W. T. Berry.....		Station'y,	34 55
8	.. Stone Cutters, &c....		Work,	950 20
9	.. R. Stewart.....		Rope,	204 67
	.. Stone Cutters, &c....		Work,	1,130 80
18	.. W. Strickland.....		Salary,	208 33
19	.. F. & H. W. McGavock		Lumber,	88 05
22	.. Stone Cutters, &c....		Work,	1,145 65
Mar. 1	.. " "		"	1,216 10
8	.. " "		"	1,281 85
	.. Hillman, Vanleer & Co		Iron,	109 49
9	.. J. Hughes.....		Sand,	37 50
	.. J. Tindall.....		Lumber,	28
	.. R. Stewart.....		Rope,	51 50
15	.. Stone Cutters, &c....		Work,	1,428 45
18	.. W. Strickland.....		Salary,	208 33
	.. F. O. Hurt.....		Cement,	17 50
	.. H. A. Gleaves.....		Salary,	25
22	.. Stone Cutters, &c....		Work,	1,410 20
23	.. J. McCullock.....		Lime,	24
29	.. Stone Cutters, &c....		Work,	1,406 30
	.. J. G. Shepherd.....		Printing,	2 50
April 5	.. Stone Cutters, &c....		Work,	1,519 75
	.. J. Birth, supt.....		Salary,	250
6	.. J. M. Seabury		Pipe, &c.	258 62
12	.. Stone Cutters, &c....		Work,	1,479 95
17	.. W. Strickland.....		Salary,	208 33
	.. J. C. Owen.....		Lime,	168 50
19	.. Stone Cutters, &c....		Work,	1,497 45
23	.. H. Powers.....		Mule,	110
26	.. Stone Cutters, &c....		Work,	1,470 45
30	.. J. M. Seabury & Co..		Pipe, &c.	66 50
May 3	.. Stone Cutters, &c....		Work,	1,489 75
	.. S. J. Starkey.....		Lumber,	27 96
7	.. W. Payne.....		"	357 20
10	.. Stone Cutters, &c....		Work,	1,441 30
11	.. J. C. Owen.....		Lime,	85
	..			
	.. Continued over....			55,419 12

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

1850				Cr.
	By amount brought forward.....			55,419 12
May 17	By am't paid Stone Cutters, for....		Work,	1,603 40
	..	W. Strickland.....	Salary,	208 33
23	..	S. D. Morgan.....	Chk & Pe	303
24	..	Stone Cutters, &c	Work,	1,359 35
27	..	R Stewart.....	Rope,	50 07
31	..	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,566 30
June 4	..	H. Ament.....	Iron, &c.	12 50
	..	Bank of Ten., interest to 1st March.....		694 89
7	..	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,564 45
	..	R. Stewart.....	Rope,	58 07
10	..	J. Hughes	Sand,	52 50
11	..	Wm. Payne.....	Lumber,	88 18
14	..	J. Hughes	W'd & c'l	54 20
	..	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,635 70
17	..	W. Strickland	Salary,	208 33
21	..	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,503 20
27	..	Thomas & Weakley..	Medicine	2
28	..	H. A. Gleaves, Secy..	Salary,	25
	..	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,430
July 17	..	W. Strickland.....	Salary,	208 33
18	..	J. H. Bush.....	Lumbe	43 20
19	..	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,891 30
	..	J. Birth, superintendent	Salary,	250
26	..	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,507 95
28	..	Hynes & Garrett.....	Lumber,	302 16
Aug. 2	..	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,646 45
8	..	Jno. Tindall.....	Gravel,	28 50
9	..	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,635 75
10	..	Ewin, Brown & Co...	Drugs,	5 60
15	..	H. Alley.....	Brick,	276 10
16	..	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,697 85
	..	J. H. Bush	Lumber,	56 40
17	..	W. Strickland.....	Salary,	208 33
23	..	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,669 45
24	..	J. C. Owen.....	Lime,	150
	..	C. M. Holt.....	Brick,	141 80
26	..	J. Hughes.....	Sand,	30
30	..	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,698 75
31	..	Vannoy & Turbeville..	Work,	67 50
		continued over....		$1,354 01

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

1850.				Cr.
	By amount brought forward....			$1,354 01
Sept. 2	By am't paid J. Yarborough for....	Slate,		6 00
6	" Stone Cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,609 60
13	" " "	"		1,620 95
	" W. Strickland.....	Salary,		208 33
20	" Stone Cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,700 10
27	" W. Payne	Lumber,		114 00
	" Stone Cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,676 40
28	" H. Alley.....	Brick,		51 00
Oct. 1	" H. A. Gleaves.....	Salary,		25 00
4	" Stone Cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,658 50
	" J. H. Bush.....	Lumber,		23 60
	" J. Birth	Salary,		250 00
5	" J. M. Seabury.....	Work,		120 00
	" J. C. Owen.....	Lime,		9[illegible] 00
7	" Eastman & Boyers...	Adverti'g		[illegible] 50
9	" J. Hughes.....	Sand,		112 12
11	" Stone Cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,6[illegible] 30
	" Thomas Buckley.....	Adverti'g		7 50
17	" W. Strickland.....	Salary,		208 33
18	" Stone Cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,647 80
23	" R. N. Williams.....	Attorney,		25 00
25	" Stone Cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,699 75
	" Hughes & Co.....	Lumber,		30 50
Nov. 1	" Stone Cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,679 35
8	" " "	"		1,708 85
15	" " "	"		1,595 10
	" Wm. Payne	Lumber,		158 30
16	" Union Office	Printing,		36 50
	" S. P. Ament.....	Iron work		44 04
18	" W. Strickland.....	Salary,		108 33
22	" Stone Cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,541 70
29	" " "	"		1,645 65
Dec. 3	" W. Strickland.....	Salary,		100 00
6	" Stone Cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,531 65
13	" " "	"		1,367 95
17	" W. Strickland.....	Salary,		108 33
18	" Dorch & Corbitt....	Spars,		575 00
70	" Stone Cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,425 40
	" Hughes & Bosson....	Lumber,		73 60
	Continued over.....			109,658 04

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Cr.

1850.				
	By amount bro't forward.....			109,658 04
Dc.21	By am't paid Vannoy & Turbeville	Work,		1,660 70
24	-- J. C. Owen.....	Lime,		32 00
26	-- H. A. Gleaves, Sec...	Salary,		25 00
27	-- Stone Cutters.....	Work,		1,002 40
1851.				
Jan. 2	-- W. Strickland	Salary,		108 33
	-- H. Alley.....	Brick,		190 80
3	-- J. Birth, Sup't.....	Salary,		250 00
	-- Stone Cutters.....	Work,		1,206 90
4	-- R. B. Castleman.....	Rep. scr's		12 00
6	-- W. T. Berry & Co. ---	Station'ry		51 30
10	-- Stone Cutters &c.....	Work,		1.429 10
	-- Morgan & Co.....	Merch'dz.		95 04
14	-- H. W. McGavock, ---	Lumber,		96 51
	-- Hillman Vanleer & Co.	Iron,		105 26
17	-- W. Strickland.....	Salary,		100 00
	-- Stone cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,469 05
21	-- Corporation.....	W. Tax,		150 00
24	-- Stone cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,402 40
	-- J. Hughes.....	Sand,		25 50
25	-- Ewin, Brown & Co. --	Paints,		51 04
31	-- Stone cutters, &c.....	Work.		1,365 55
Feb. 1	-- W. Strickland.....	Salary,		100 00
7	-- Stone cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,409 50
14	-- " "	"		1,302 50
18	-- W. Strickland.....	Salary,		108 33
21	-- Stone cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,268 90
28	-- " "	"		1,288 75
Mar. 7	-- " "	"		1,384 00
10	-- W. F. Bang & Co.....	Adv'g,		36 50
	-- Wm. Payne,.....	Lumber,		421 58
	-- L. K. Spain,.....	Services,		104 00
	-- R. Stewart,.....	Rope,		242 38
13	-- W. Roberts,.....	Plank,		119 00
14	-- Stone cutters, &c.....	Work,		1,582 70
	-- McNairy & Hamilton,	Paints,		29 18
15	-- Snow, Mackenzie & Co	Tinning,		58 37
17	-- W. Strickland,.....	Salary,		208 33
18	-- Jno. Hughes,.....	Lumber,		10 16
21	-- Stone cutters, &c....	Work,		1,654 55
	Amount carried over.....			131,815 65

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

1850				Cr.
	By amount brought forward.....			131,815 65
Mar 25	By am't paid Stone Cutters, for....			1,673 15
Ap'l 1	"	L. K. Spain.....	Services,	111 50
	"	J. C. Owen.....	Lime,	138 60
	"	W. Strickland.....	Salary,	100
	"	B'k of Ten., int. 1 Mar		838 56
3	"	Wm. Payne.....	Spars,	500
4	"	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,703 55
	"	J. Birth, super'.....	Salary,	250
9	"	Cumberland.....	Freight,	1 39
11	"	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,675 20
16	"	W. Strickland.....	Salary,	37
18	"	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,679 85
25	"	" "	"	1,747 65
May 2	"	" "	"	1,754 30
5	"	L. K. Spain.....	Services,	104
7	"	C. G. Hussey & Co...	Copper,	3,285 86
	"	W. H. Horn.....	Painting,	108 30
8	"	steam'r Mayflower....	Freight,	39 85
	"	Wm. Payne.....	Lumber,	73 08
	"	Wm. Strickland.....	Salary,	75
9	"	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,835 60
12	"	J. L. Hughes	Lumber,	107 50
	"	Kirkman & Ellis.....	Hardw'e,	254 06
16	"	J. Hughes.....	Sand,	43 50
	"	Stone Cutters. &c....	Work,	1,814 10
21	"	steamer Fort Pitt.....	Freight,	22 56
	"	C. G. Hussey & Co..	Copper,	920 81
22	"	W. Strickland.....	Salary,	50
23	"	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,835 45
26	"	L. K. Spain.....	Services,	104
28	"	C. G. Hussey & Co.....	Copper,	4,168 52
	"	Exchange		41 68
30	"	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,801 25
	"	steamer Gossamer....	Freight,	53 51
31	"	Vannoy & Turbeville..	Work,	225 25
June 2	"	W. Strickland.	Salary,	83 33
	"	Spayne, Coleman & Co	Work,	162 50
	"	H. Alley.....	Brick,	134 50
3	"	A. Hamilton.....	Gun. B'gs	3 60
	"	Stone Cutters, &c....	Work,	1,835 85
	"			
	"	continued over....		163,210 06

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

1851.				Cr.
	By amount brought over,			163,210 06
June 6	By am't paid C. G. Hussey & Co.		Copper,	3,967 86
12	" " J. Hughes,		Sand,	28 50
	" " W. Strickland,		Salary,	100 00
13	" " Stone Cutters, &c.		Work,	1,819 00
	" " W. Strickland,		Salary,	100 00
17	" " J. C. Owen,		Lime,	187 00
	" " Steamer Cape May,		Freight,	50 50
	" " W. Strickler,		Salary,	50 65
20	" " Stone Cutters, &c.		Work,	1,814 30
25	" " R. Tindall,		Hauling,	4 00
26	" " J. K. Spain,		Services,	104 00
29	" " Stone Cutters, &c.		Work,	1,828 35
July 2	" " W. Strickland,		Salary,	107 68
5	" " Stone Cutters, &c.		Work,	1,827 75
	" " J. Birth, Sup't.		Salary,	250 00
	" " J. Hughes,		Sand,	60 00
	" " J. L. Hughes,			218 15
10	" " W. Strickland,		Salary,	50 00
11	" " J. Hughes,		Sand,	109 25
	" " Stone Cutters, &c.		Work,	1,520 60
	" " J. Birth,		Salary,	401 64
17	" " W. Strickland,			50 00
	" " J. M. Seabury,		Pipe,	68 56
18	" " Stone Cutter,, &c.		Work,	1,894 45
24	" " W. Strickland,		Salary,	50 00
	" " L. K. Spain,			104 00
25	" " Stone Cutters, &c.		Work,	1,913 65
28	" " Hillman, Vanleer & Co		Iron,	76 24
31	" " W. Strickland,		Salary,	58 33
Aug. 1	" " Stone Cutters &c.		Work,	1,759 00
7	" " W. Strickland,		Salary,	50 00
8	" " Stone Cutters, &c.		Work,	1,799 30
	" " W. A. Gleaves, Sec'y,		Salary,	50 00
13	" " W. Strickland,			50 00
	" " Corporation,		Taxes,	75 00
15	" " Stone Cutters, &c.		Work,	1,793 85
	" " S. P. Ament,		Carting,	24 28
16	" " R. Stewart,		Rope,	20 62
19	" " W. Strickland,		Salary,	58 33
	Amount carried over		———	187,704 95

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Cr.

1851.				
	By amount brought over			187,704 95
Aug 21	By am't paid John Tindall.	Sand,		6 00
22	" " Stone Cutters, &c.	Work,		1,760 05
23	" " W. Stockell,	Cement,		36 25
	" " J. Hughes,	Sand,		60 00
25	" " L. K. Spain,	Salary,		104 00
29	" " Stone Cutters, &c.	Work,		1,750 40
Sept 3	" " W. Strickland,	Salary,		50 00
5	" " Stone Cutters, &c.	Work,		1,822 60
11	" " J. C. Owen,	Lime,		107 80
	" " W. Strickland,	Salary,		50 00
	" " J. Hughes,	Sand,		55 00
12	" " Stone Cutters &c.	Work,		1,827 80
	" " H. W. McGavock,	Lumber,		68 79
16	" " T. Etherly,	Rock,		12 00
17	" " W. Strickland,	Salary,		50 00
18	" " M. W. Wetmore,	Cement,		18 75
19	" " Stone Cutters, &c.	Work,		1,782 60
24	" " W. Strickland,	Salary,		58 33
24	" " L. K. Spain,	Services,		104 00
25	" " J. L. Hughes,	Lum. &c.		144 80
26	" " Stone Cutter, &c.	Work,		1,820 30
Oct 1	" " W. Strickland,	Salary,		50 00
	" " A. Hamilton,	Bags,		7 05
3	" " Stone Cutters, &c.	Work,		1,769 30
	" " J. Birth, Superintend't	Salary,		250 00
	" " Int. charg'd by B'k Ten.			306 16
				201,776 93
1851.				
Oct. 4	By amount over drawn in Bank of Tennessee to date,			$51,336 93

H. A. GLEAVES, *Secretary.*

REPORT AND ESTIMATE

OF THE

COST TO FINISH THE STATE CAPITOL,

OCTOBER, 1851.

To the Commissioners for Building the State Capitol:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate directed to you, requesting to know the probable amount that will be required to complete the building of the State Capitol, I have the honor to report to you an estimate founded upon the present state of the work, and the time required to finish the main body of the building.

The estimate is founded upon the quantity of materials quarried and now in the hands of the workmen at the quarries and at the Penitentiary. The time required, without any augmentation of force, will, I am confident, not exceed two years from this date; and the funds required will be from $200 to $250,000, to complete the building ready for its occupancy by the next meeting of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,
By your obedient servant,
W. STRICKLAND,
Arch't.

To JOHN M. BASS, ESQ.
JAMES WOODS,
S. D. MORGAN,
M. W, BROWN,
JOS. T. ELLISTON.

Capitol Hill, 29th October, 1851.

FOURTH

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND PRINCIPAL

OF THE

TENNESSEE BLIND SCHOOL,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

REPORT

To the Honorable the General Assembly:

The condition of the Tennessee Blind School, which it is made the duty of the Trustees to report to each General Assembly, as well as its progress for the last two years, will be seen from the report of the Superintendent, Mr. J. M. Sturtevant, herewith submitted.

The administration of the money appropriated to its use will appear from the following statement of its funds and expenditures:

FUNDS.

Balance on hand, October 7, 1849, of previous appropriations	$3,423 86
Appropriation by Act of 1849, ch. 127, sec. 17	10,000 00
Cash received from occasional hire of servants, &c	12 15
Total	$13,436 01

EXPENDITURES.

For provisions, fuel, servants' hire and clothing, medicine, &c., as shown by Superintendent's report	$3,078 70	
For salaries of officers and teachers	2,144 90	
" Repairs, masonry and improvements	65 05	
" Music, musical instruments, &c	54 95	
" Insurance of freight and against fire	7 50	
" Pupils' clothing	373 19	
" Rent of house and shop	784 25	
" Books and apparatus	309 11	
" Stationery and postage	17 73	
" Furniture	271 79	
" Stock and tools purchased in 1850 for workshop	194 56	
" Lent to shop in March, 1851	169 00	
" Miscellaneous items, to wit, traveling expenses of teachers and pupils, carpenter's tools, &c	305 50	7,736 23
Balance of appropriations unexpended, Oct. 1, 1851		$5,699 78
Of this sum the Building Committee are authorized by the Act of 1849, ch. 127, sec. 18, to draw four thousand dollars		4,000 00
Leaving, subject to the general uses of the School,		$1,699 78

The Institution was incorporated by the Act of 1845–6, ch. 157, sec. 5, and its management committed to a Board of Trustees, composed of John T. Edgar, John T. Wheat, R. B. C. Howell, and A. L. P. Green, and their successors; and to this Board, the power was given of filling vacancies, subject to the confirmation or rejection of the General Assembly. By the Act of 1849, ch. 127, sec. 16, John S. Young, R. J. Meigs, Robert Martin and A. W. Putnam were added to the board of trustees. Of these trustees, J. T. Wheat, R. B. C. Howell and John S. Young have resigned, and the vacancies have been filled by the election of Samuel Baker, C. W. Nance and James W. McCombs, whose confirmation or rejection is submitted to your Honorable body.

By the 18th section of the last mentioned Act, the board of trustees were authorized to appoint a Building Committee, to which committee, the Act gave the power to draw and expend any part of the appropriation, then made for the support of the School, not exceeding four thousand dollars, to be used by them in connection with such sums as might be contributed by private subscriptions, for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings upon a lot to be procured and conveyed to the State of Tennessee, in fee with general warranty forever, in or near the city of Nashville,

for the use of the Institution. This committee has been oppointed, and consists at present of A. W. Putnam, C. W. Nance and Robert Martin.

After many efforts, attended with much delay, and finding it impossible, except at an excessive price, to obtain a suitable site for the School in Nashville or its immediate vicinity, it has been resolved, at last, to erect the buildings about two miles from the Court House in this city, on the Stone's River Turnpike road, on a lot of four acres given to the Institution by C. W. Nance, Esq., with a generous and singular munificence.

The committee have caused a plan and elevation of the building to be drawn by the architect of the Lunatic Asylum, which may be seen in the Secretary's office; and are preparing to make contracts for their erection; and it is hoped they may be ready for occupation by the middle of next summer. But it will at once occur to every member of the Legislature, that four thousand dollars will, by no means, be sufficient to erect an Institution for the Blind, capable of accommodating all of that unfortunate class for whom it is our duty to provide, during the period of their education in literature, and instruction in trades. The blind cannot participate in the benefits of the common school fund, while their right to it is unquestionable by the very terms of the constitution itself; and it follows from that consideration, to say nothing of motives of humanity and policy, that the State is bound to sustain an institution so organized and conducted as to be a substitute for the schools, from which they are excluded by the nature of their privation.

The trustees, to whom the management of the institution has been committed, feel, it is hoped, a sufficiently lively sense of their obligation to be diligent in executing the liberal views of the General Assembly; but, as they have all grown up, and been educated in the West, where few such institutions exist, and have never had opportunity to examine, much less to become familiar with, those in the older portions of the confederacy, they must candidly confess, that their action has been tardy and indecisive; and would throw themselves upon the indulgence of your Honorable body, and respectfully beg, that their exertions to start aright may be aided by the valuable suggestions and counsel of such committee of your members, standing or select, as may have the subject in charge.

Considering that the school is to be a standing charity of the people of Tennessee, in which all the community is alike interested, the trustees have keenly felt the weight of the obligation voluntarily assumed by them; and they cannot regret that they have deferred till this time—to the meeting of this present General Assembly—those dispositions, in relation to the location and plan of the buildings, which, when once acted on, are final and irrevocable.

There are two modes of conducting institutions of this sort.

One is, to board the pupils in the same vicinity so that they can be daily assembled at their place of instruction. By the other, the pupils are formed into a family in the same dwelling. If the first be adopted, no buildings are required but school rooms and shops, and no employees but instructors in the branches intended to be taught. If the second plan is chosen, a dwelling must be provided of sufficient capacity to accommodate any number of pupils, likely to be in attendance at any time, with separate apartments for males and females, and for their instructors and attendants; and, besides instructors, there must be a steward and matron, and servants, and all the concomitants of a family.

We have found some diversity of opinion among the experienced, as to which of these plans is preferable; but the latter is the one usually acted upon, and it is the one preferred by your predecessors, and which the trustees are engaged in carrying into execution. It, of course, determines the general nature of the buildings to be erected; but what their capacity shall be, and what shall be the utmost limit of their cost, must depend upon the will of the Legislature; and we are glad that we have an opportunity of submitting the whole matter to the source of our authority.

It has been a cause of mortification to us, who have but little knowledge of the subject, except what has been gained by our own brief experience, that, with so considerable an expenditure of money, so small a number has been instructed. But, upon comparing our results with those of other institutions similarly circumstanced, we find them rather above, than below the common average. And, perhaps, it will occur to most persons of experience, that no family of equal numbers, of which no member is a producer, and each of whom is to be not only clothed, fed and sheltered, but also furnished with the apparatus of education, and that too of an expensive kind, could be maintained at a cheaper rate than is indicated by our accounts. Whether we shall be deemed to have husbanded our means or not, we can say at least, that the effort has cost us no small degree of anxiety.

But it is a question of far greater moment than the mere dollars spent or saved—whether the blind under our care have been raised above the condition of absolute dependence, and made capable of self-support, to say nothing of contributing to the common weal? If they have, that fact is of itself the strongest possible argument for placing the school upon a liberal footing, for extending its usefulness, and for providing some effectual measure for filling it with such of the blind as can be raised to the same elevation. That this argument exists in full force, you may easily know by visiting the school, imperfectly organized as it is, and witnessing with your own eyes, results which cannot otherwise be made so palpable. And we trust, that, during the session opportunities will be taken by every member of your Honorable body, of visiting the school. It is by taking a part ourselves in works of beneficence, that the sleeping spirit of charity is roused into activity.

It is made our duty, by the Act of the last Legislature, to receive two pupils free of charge, from each senatorial district in the State, to be selected by the senators and representatives within such districts. We regret to say, that, while it is manifest, that twenty-five pupils could be maintained and instructed in the school at an expense but little greater than twelve, we have had no communication from any senator or representative, calling upon us to perform the duty prescribed by the act of assembly. We are aware, of course, that the parents of the Blind cannot be compelled to entrust their children to our care; but the co-operation of those, who are honored with the confidence of the people, would greatly encourage us; and we must say, moreover, that we think their influence, zealously exerted, would, in most instances, overcome the reluctance or fears of parents, and enable us to make this charity as useful in effect, as it is noble and benevolent in design.

That every member of your Honorable body may be stimulated to exert his influence, on returning to his constituents, to fill the school with the Blind, we again entreat them to visit it, so as to be convinced, as we cannot doubt they will be, by personal inspection, of its utility, and of its strong claims to their sympathy and confidence.

J. T. EDGAR, *Chairman.*

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Tennessee Institution for the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—The time has arrived for the usual Biennial Report, concerning the Institution under your charge.

My acquaintance with its affairs, previous to February last, was limited; I only know that in Tennessee, a school for educating the Blind, existed; therefore that portion of the report, which refers to the earlier part of the past two years, may possibly be less minute than usual; it is hoped, however, that nothing essential will be omitted.

Judging from what information I have been able to obtain, the prosperity of the Institution has received some severe checks, yet, as a whole, the progress has been equal, if not superior to that of any preceding two years.

The *Work* Department has accomplished more within the last six months, than it did during the whole of its previous existence. Still a beginning only has been made.

In order to form a correct opinion concerning the progress of the school, it may be well to consider what obstacles have opposed its advancement, and how far they have been overcome.

The first Session, viz, that which began in the fall of 1849, commenced under many disadvantages. The cholera had taken away the ornaments of the school; the classes were broken up, and the school wholly disorganized; for not only the Superintendent, but the Steward and Matron, had fallen victims to that terrible scourge.

Parents who were before reluctant to part with their beloved blind children, and commit them to the care of others, were still more unwilling when they heard how wofully death and suffering had visited this city. The prospect of an increase in the number of pupils, was then uncertain, and this uncertainty must continue,

until another summer had passed, and the previous reputation of Nashville, for salubrity, should be re-established.

Another summer came, and with it, the epidemic of the preceding year. Death seized alike the merchant at his counter, the student at his books, and the professor in his chair. Fortunately, through your provident care, not a single individual connected with the Institution was attacked; yet the escape of the school at this time, was not widely known, and it was the *deaths* that received publicity.

The ravages of the cholera here, were talked of at almost every fireside in the State; but the summer before, the misfortune of the school was a part of the great whole, and thus became known. It is not, then, surprising that the mother still feared to send her blind child to a place where sickness and death had been so lately rife.

If *reason* under ordinary circumstances, could overcome blind parental affection, it would not advise the placing of a child at school in an unhealthy locality.

The fear of a recurrence of the same calamity, now allayed by the healthiness of the past season, was not the only hindrance to our progress. Resignations of officials arising from that, as well as other causes, and the death of the persons previously mentioned precluded uniform improvement.

While some were prevented from becoming pupils, others who had been sometime at the school, absented themselves. Since the publication of the last report, twenty-one blind persons have been connected with the Institution. Five pupils have left, and four been admitted, thus, the present number, is but *one* less than that of 1849; it would have been greatly increased, had you not striven with more than common difficulties.

We now know of nine or ten blind persons, whose parents or friends have signified their intention to send them here to be educated. Besides these, we have the names of twenty or thirty more, who are of suitable ages to be taught—but the probability is, that the majority of them, have never heard of such a thing as an Institution for the Education of the Blind.* Our information has been recently obtained, and, as yet, we have had no opportunity to remove the impediments that ignorance, poverty, and domestic attachment have thrown in the way. But the future prospect is most flattering, in the important particular of numbers, *flattering*, because so many (provided the State continues her liberality, which we will not doubt,) will be enabled to receive

---

*The list of names, herewith transmitted, was mostly taken from the Census of 1850, for about one-third of the State, and was obtained through the kindness of Mr. J. S. Billings of the Census Department at Washington, who has volunteered to send us the returns for the remainder of the State at the earliest convenient opportunity.

that mental light, so much better than the physical sight of which they are deprived.

Nothing, it is true, can fully compensate for its loss, yet in this, as in many other cases; mind can triumph over bodily defects, and thrusting aside the arguments of materialists, show itself superior to matter, thereby revealing the supremacy to which Man has been elevated by his Creator.

Whatever excellencies the Blind may attain, the acquisition of knowledge is more laborious to them, than to the Seeing. Indeed, it is doubtful, whether their facilities for learning will ever equal those of their more fortunate fellow-men. They who would succeed must "Learn to labor and to wait."

Much has been done, already, to ameliorate their condition. In doing this, our country can claim as great, perhaps, a greater share than any other. This Institution, though in its tottering infancy, has contributed its mite to the good work. Two of the five pupils who have left us, since the publication of the last report, are pursuing classical studies; one has, probably, ere this received her sight; two are engaged in teaching music. By their departure, the school is deprived of some gems, which the cholera spared, yet it is well that they have made room for others, and are, in some degree prepared to fight the battles of life. May they meet with success in all praiseworthy undertakings.

My recent connection with the school, will prevent me from giving a detailed account of its previous progress. The fact that those who have left us, since the last session of the Legislature, are better situated than the generality of those who graduate in similar Institutions, leads to a favorable inference. When a class passes from one teacher to another, he who receives it, is too apt to underrate the abilities of his predecessor, or the capacity of the scholar; for the amount known by any student, is little compared with what is unknown; on this account, an opinion should not be too hastily given, especially where the scholar possesses an ordinary degree of intelligence.

It is but just to the pupils that remain, and their former teacher, to state some of the interruptions they have experienced. The regular Session commences in September, and closes in June. In September of 1849, you elected Mr. E. W. Whelan, temporarily to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the much esteemed and lamented Mr. Berry. Soon after, you engaged a lady to take the situation of Matron, she was an excellent person, but not fully qualified for the place, and remained but a few weeks. The duties of Superintendent, Steward and Teacher of both the Literary and Work Departments now devolved on Mr. Whelan.

In December, an arrangement was made with his wife. by which he received considerable assistance. In January. the Music Teacher, Mr. E. King, resigned his place to seek more lucrative employment. At your next monthly meeting one of the pupils was appointed instructer in the literary department, another had

attained such proficiency in music, that it was thought proper to engage him as teacher of that art. The May following, the Steward, Matron and boys' teacher, with whom a previous agreement had been made, arrived, and entered on the discharge of their duties.

The Institution was now fully organized; affairs wore a more pleasing aspect, but in June your hopes were disappointed by the reappearance of the cholera. The school was broken up and the scholars removed to a Camp-ground, in the vicinity, where, by the blessing of Providence, not an individual was attacked.

July first, the Principal, Mr. Whelan, tendered his resignation. The regular vacation had then commenced; at its close, his resignation was accepted, and the music teacher consented to fill the vacancy until another person could be obtained.

The task of finding one was difficult—there were few accustomed to teaching the Blind, and those few commanded higher salaries than you were able to give; they were also attached to Institutions, over whose infancy and growth they had watched with parental anxiety. Such teachers were hundreds or thousands of miles distant, and unknown to you personally. In other States similar establishments were springing up—they were also in want of competent instructors. In December last, after frequent meetings, various enquiries and negotiations with others, you honored me with a proposal which was accepted.

In February I assumed the cares and responsibilities of the proffered situation. Since that time, nothing has happened to disturb materially our system of instruction, except the vacation, and my recent illness, which has occasioned some delay in writing the report.

The regular order of exercises for the day, when strictly adhered to, is as follows: We rise at half-past five. Prayers at six; from quarter past six to seven, reading Natural Phylosophy and Music; from seven to eight, breakfast and recreation; from eight till a quarter before nine, singing; till nine, recess; from nine till a quarter before ten, Arithmetic and Practising on Musical Instruments; recess till ten; from ten to one, the same plan is followed, viz, three-quarters of an hour for school and fifteen minutes recess. From one till two, dinner and recreation; from two till six P. M., work; six to seven, supper and recess; seven to eight, practising on Musical Instruments; from eight till a quarter of nine, all listen to reading from some book in common print. At nine, every pupil is expected to be in bed.

A recitation is sometimes necessarily omitted, and the exercises varied by the introduction of some collateral subject. The last hour, viz., that spent in hearing reading, is with many the most interesting one of the day. It is no longer the weary task of feeling letter after letter, in a scanty variety of books, but the lightning quickness of the eye, giving the listener a chosen item from the world's storehouse of knowledge. As food seen in large quan-

tities cloys the appetite of those who thought themselves hungry, so people are often satisfied with beholding a superabundance of books; but the blind are tantalized by knowing that such things exist, yet are beyond their reach. Hence, in part, arises their strong desire to hear reading. Something is doubtless due to the fact that it is generally well selected.

In the outset, they are just like other children; words not understood are tiresome, and the alphabet is as irksome to the one as to the other. When, however, the rudiments are conquered, the difference becomes apparent. We endeavor to make listening to reading a source of intellectual and moral instruction. The books used are simple, that all may be interested. It will be remembered that the blind receive nearly all their instruction orally; it is, therefore, peculiarly important that they should comprehend the signification of language. Still, their memories have not been burdened with a given quantity of words, too often called knowledge—but we have preferred expanding mind by inciting thought.

In every branch the lessons have been *understood*, instead of repeated. In answering questions, particular formula is seldom required, the scholar's words better show his own impressions than the answers given by a book. Furthermore, I know of no text books printed in raised letters that contain a series of questions and answers. The whole number published in the English language does not exceed thirty-five volumes. In these, the letters are differently formed, according to the places in which they were published; the editions have necessarily been small, and they have not often, if ever, been issued a second time. Some are almost valueless, others out of print, and very few stereotyped.

The four oldest boys—young men perhaps they should be called—have, for the past six months, given nearly all of their time to music and work. It is very desirable that they should possess some means of gaining a livelihood, as they must depend on their own stout hearts and willing hands for maintenance. Upon due reflection, it was concluded that their abilities could be exerted to the best advantage for themselves, either in manual labor or in teaching music. The others are young, their minds only partially developed, and it is difficult to point out at present what occupation will be most useful to them in future life. It is probable, however, that the majority will find employment as teachers or mechanics.

Nature shows that this is the time for mental cultivation; shall we let the tree wither because we do not know what fruit it may bear?

Teaching music, has heretofore offered the blind greater inducements than any other business—fair remuneration and fewer difficulties. In learning they have nearly the same advantages as the seeing. The disadvantages are but two: first, there is very little music written in raised characters; second, it must be

read less rapidly with the finger than the eye. To obviate both, no new invention nor costly apparatus, prepared expressly for the purpose, is necessary. The novice only requires a competent instructor; the initiate, a reader.

The law of compensation always favoring the unfortunate, here makes some amends for the loss of sight. The ear attentive to every sound, stamps it upon a mind undisturbed by a view of external objects, while memory ever active, sits ready to renew the fading impression. The musical student who has good eyes can easily find a multiplicity of occupations or amusements, while it often happens that his sightless rival must *practise*, or spend his time in idleness; where the former gains *nothing*, the latter receives applause, the wonder being, not that he can play well, but that he can play at all.

Since last April, the scholars have devoted much time to music. In May, some wind instruments were obtained, upon which the boys have made rapid progress, considering that a vacation of two months has intervened. Our two pianos were almost worn out by the diligence of former pupils; they continue to grow worse, and will soon be beyond remedy.

While the intellectual faculties have been cultivated, the moral and physical training has not been neglected. They are required to attend church wherever desired by their parents, but urging is rarely needed. Sunday evenings, from seven till eight, they have recently been engaged in singing sacred music; preparatory to the morning exercises. From eight to nine some book is read of a moral or religious character.

The inculcation of mutual love and forbearance has been limited to no particular time or place; opportunities are often presented, which when seized upon and properly used, will be productive of good results. If offences occur, an appeal to the sense of right and wrong has been usually successful. We endeavor to keep the children out of mischief by giving full scope to their youthful activity, and by directing it in proper channels. It is to be regretted, however, that our grounds are not sufficiently level to admit of ample exercise in the open air during good weather, and that there is no room in the house, which can be conveniently used for practising calisthenics, when the weather will not permit out-of-door exercise.

A good play-ground and gymnasium are almost as necessary for blind scholars as the school-room. It will be seen by reference to our daily routine, that more time is given for recreation than is ordinarily granted in common schools. It is unnecessary to ask if they allow sufficient time for that purpose. More cogent reasons than any they can possibly have, urge us to adopt a different plan, though in any school more time will be lost than gained by keeping small children too steadily at their books.

Those born without sight are often the prey of hereditary diseases, which may be mollified by exhilirating sports, cleanliness,

and attention to diet, but never by studiousness. Perhaps no class of persons suffer more from sedentary habits; when they move, it is not with the ease and freedom which sight confers. At home, they are indulged and pampered more than the other children, and more likely to sit in the corner and play with the cat, than to stimulate the system by active exercise; thus, in early youth disease is engendered and bad habits are formed, which cannot be broken, except by a long continued course of physical training.

It may be said that strong minds sometimes exist in feeble bodies, but then they are strong in spite of corporeal suffering, and are often the cause of bodily weakness. What success has attended our efforts, in every respect, others must decide. Let them come and see. We will cheerfully receive members of the Legislature, at any time from six o'clock, A. M., to nine, P. M. We have never refused admittance to visitors, if from a distance. Citizens, who can come conveniently, we would prefer to receive between eleven, A. M., and one o'clock, P. M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Our Work Department is in a prosperous condition. Previous to April, 1851, the receipts were so trifling as not to require a regular shop account. The amount of money expended over what was received had been paid out of the treasury, and carried to the general account.

In February and March, 1851, the Institution gave the shop in the form of a loan, one hundred and sixty nine dollars. This was appropriated to the purchase of stock, such as willow, cradle bottoms, wagon bottoms, wheels, &c.

The result of the experiment will be seen from the following statement:

WORK DEPARTMENT.

Dr.

To money advanced as above - - - -	$169 00

Cr.

Manufactured articles sold for cash -	$50 00	
" " sold on credit -	18 25	
" " on hand - -	86 10	
Stock remaining on hand - - -	125 66	
		280 11
Showing a profit on this small investment of -		111 11
Deduct Superintendent's salary for same time - -		87 50
Leaves - - - -		$23 61

And shows that this department may maintain itself, while it imparts to the blind skill and knowledge sufficient to place them above want, and to make them useful members of the social system, instead of a burthen on the charity of the community.

I also append a statement of the Girls' Work Department, which, though very small is not without interest:

STATEMENT OF PURCHASES, *Stock on hand, and Sales of the Girls' Work Department, in the Institution for the Blind, in Tennessee.*

Purchases.

Oct. 5, 1850,	Brass wire	$1 00
" "	Beads	50
" "	Saddler's silk	75
" "	Needles	10
" "	Worsted	25
" "	Black sewing silk	25
" "	Thimbles	5
" "	Tooth brush for Amanda	10
" "	Trimmings for Sarah's sack	35
" "	Pasteboard	5
" "	Worsted	30
Feb. 4, 1851	Steel and gold beads	1 95
" "	Wire	25
" "	Postage to Phila. for beads, &c., and freight	2 10
" "	Pasteboard	5
	Total expenses	$8 05

Sales.

Oct. 11, 1850,	Four baskets	$2 25
" 15, "	Two ditto	80
Nov. 5, "	One ditto	60
" 22, "	One ditto	50
Dec. 9, "	One ditto	50
" "	One ditto	25
" 16, "	One ditto	15
Jan. 21, 1851	One ditto	25
" 25, "	Two ditto	1 25
Feb. 17, "	Four ditto	1 50
March 6, "	Six ditto	2 30
	Total Sales	$10 35

This result may be considered promising for mere beginners, when they are only boys.

We have not had all the facilities desirable in teaching—nor have they been expected. At one time, the want of books and apparatus was severely felt; our limited means have never permitted the purchase of either in any considerable quantity. The few possessed had become much worn, as our scholars read and study by *feeling*, instead of sight. During the past summer, some philosophical apparatus, books, excellent maps, writing boards and slates were purchased. This expenditure was deemed indispensible. The Institution possessed copies of only one-tenth of the reading matter contained in the thirty-five volumes of the text books formerly mentioned. Ten new and valuable volumes were purchased; these should be considered a great acquisition, when it is remembered that their contents are equal to one-half of all the text books. The whole in raised letters, is not much—it would, in common print, take no more space than six copies of the Bible.

Among the books obtained, are two copies of the Bible, a gift from the American Bible Society, for which our pupils have desired me to return their sincere thanks. The cost of the book, to the publishers ($20 per copy), and the intrinsic value of the work, make the donation doubly acceptable. What has been said regarding the scarcity and cost of books, may be applied to apparatus prepared expressly for the Blind.

The skill and labor necessary to prepare the various articles, receive but scanty remuneration, and golden bribes do not bring into the service of the blind, the latent powers of the inventor. No machine has yet been made that will enable the blind to write; the most successful attempt, hitherto, has produced one too complicated and too expensive for general use. Might not the Institutions of different States, jointly offer a reward sufficiently large, to call the attention of ingenious men to so desirable a subject?

Recent purchases have, in part, supplied the wants of our school-room, but the establishment is still very deficient in many particulars, such as a work-shop, furniture, musical instruments, &c. Perhaps the present number of pupils does not warrant a large expenditure, but it is confidently expected, should the school be continued, before the session of the Legislature of 1853, the number will be greatly augmented. The census of 1850, gives for Middle Tennessee alone, one hundred and forty-three blind persons of all ages. Large as this number may seem, it is, nevertheless, beyond doubt, much below the reality, as we are convinced by only a partial examination of a few counties.

Montgomery county is officially stated to have but *one* blind white person; we know of *six*, either totally blind, or so nearly so, as to be unable to read or write by sight. The same returns in Davidson county, give but four, omitting those here; we know eight. Most of them, however, are either too old or too young to become inmates of this establishment. Assuming that in Middle

Tennessee, the number of such is *fifty*, a similar estimate for the rest of the State, will give, at least, a total of *one hundred and ten*, of suitable age to be taught.

The number of blind must increase with the population so long as man is subject to the same diseases and accidents that now beset him. But of these unfortunates, few will possess sufficient property for maintenance. Are the rest to become burdens on society, inmates of alms houses, dependents on their friends, or shall they be intelligent, independent men and women, increasing the capital of the State by their labor, and the progress of society by their knowledge? I cannot doubt, for a moment, what response will be given to this momentous question; and I submit it to you, gentlemen, and through you to the Legislature, trusting its right solution to the suggestions of sound policy and humanity.

J. M. STURTEVANT, Principal.

GENERAL STATEMENT

DATE.	Steward's departmt. including Provision, Servants' Hire and Clothes, Stabling, Lights, Fuel, Medicine, &c.	Salaries of teachers.	Pupils' Clothing.	Rents of House and Shop.	Repairs, Masonry, Lumber, &c.
October, 1849,	$205 90	$84 00	$44 65		
November, "	136 41	82 00	8 40		
December, "	287 65	100 00	11 20		
January, 1850,	135 35	75 00	16 85	$100 00	
February, "	109 70	92 30	1 75		$5 80
March, "	130 90	92 30	2 20		6 15
April, "	182 61	67 40	34 84	100 00	1 20
May, "	97 50	79 40	8 10		1 60
June, "	98 30	41 65	25 70		1 50
July, "	45 20	41 65			
August, "	102 65	54 20	11 60	100 00	7 70
September, "	62 55	70 85	31 55		1 25
October, "	210 55	94 15	27 60	122 25	65
November, "	80 55		10 75		
December, "	113 48	192 35	16 25		27 40
January, 1851,	306 95	110 80	7 75	120 00	30
February, "	74 75	94 20	8 55		2 90
March, "	82 25	105 80	85		50
April, "	145 70	105 80	21 21	121 00	50
May, "	111 28	140 90	19 44		30
June, "	75 25	109 95	13 05		5 90
July, "	92 90	68 30	10 40	121 00	1 10
August, "	90 62	58 35	2 90		
September, "	99 70	183 55	37 60		30
Total	$3,078 70	$2,144 90	$373 19	$784 25	$65 05

OF EXPENDITURE.

Musical Instruments, Repairs, &c.	Stationery and Postage.	Apparatus and Books.	Furniture.	Insurance for Fire and Freight.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total.
					$5 35	$339 90
					16 20	243 01
			$7 25		18 50	424 60
$18 00		$10 60	20 00		34 90	410 70
	$ 50					210 05
			3 00			234 55
			4 75			390 80
			40 45		80	227 85
			1 25		194 56	362 96
			30			87 15
			14 33			290 48
	3 25		5 80			175 25
	50		18 35		130 00	604 05
	70		50			92 50
20 50			40 84			410 82
	25		4 80			550 85
	1 60		11 35		53 25	246 60
1 50	95		19 15		169 00	380 00
25	1 78		4 00			400 24
14 10	1 10		4 50	7 50		299 12
60	4 10	285 00	6 67			500 52
	25	4 30	1 40		40 00	339 65
	1 50	8 41	5 90		6 50	174 18
	1 25	80	17 20			340 40
$54 95	$17 73	$309 11	$231 79	$7 50	$305 50	$7,736 23

LIST OF THE BLIND IN TENNESSEE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1850.

NAMES.	AGES.	COUNTIES.
William Franklin	11	Bradley.
M. A. Brown	19	"
Trusler	15	Carter.
Houston	14	Cocke.
Williams	17	"
Calvin Fuqua	13	Davidson.
M. B. Knight	4	"
Bozaoth	14	De Kalb.
James Hooper	12	"
Eli Pulse	15	Fentress.
Thomas Murrell	15	Giles.
Hendrick	10	"
Nancy Carter	20	Greene.
Jones	7	Henry.
L. Husbands	19	Hickman.
J. Casteel	21	Hamilton.
M. Casteel	8	"
J. Casteel	16	"
Frances Moody	5	Humphreys.
Sydney Bryant	13	Jackson.
Silas Henson	5	"
Sally Morse	19	"
Andrew Mansfield	9	Jefferson.
S. Julius	16	Marion.
Julius	15	"
John Ballew	22 to30	"
Jane Flimm	19	"
Margaret Mathers	4	Montgomery.
Elizabeth Grant	—	Overton.
James Hall	10	Smith.
Sullivan Miller	22	Sullivan.
Quarles	10	Warren.
Robertson	13	"
Johnson	14	Wayne.
J. H. McPeek	—	Wilson.
Pulse	17	"
Rachel Looker	13	Washington.
J. Gardner	11	Williamson.

REPORT

OF THE

AGENT OF TENNESSEE,

ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

REPORT.

MECKLENBURG, NEAR KNOXVILLE, TENN.
September 20, 1851.

To his Excellency,
WILLIAM TROUSDALE,
Governor of Tennessee.

SIR,—I have already acknowledged the receipt of the commission you were so kind as to confer upon me, as Agent of the State under the Act of January 30, 1850. It remains for me to report to you the results of my agency up to the present time.

After receiving my commission, I entered at once upon the duties involved in the appointment. These were: 1st, To convert into money the bonds of the State placed under my control; and 2d, To disburse their proceeds in payment of the iron and equipments of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad.

In discharge of these duties I instituted a correspondence with capitalists and brokers, relating to the negociation of the bonds, and also with manufacturers in this country and in Europe, in relation to the rails and the machinery necessary to put the road in operation.

The result of this correspondence was a conviction that so large an amount of Tennessee securities could not be satisfactorily negotiated, without a personal inspection of the bond market in our Northern cities; and that the purchase of the different articles ne-

cessary for the road, could be more advantageously and economically made by an examination of the work-shops, and a personal interview with manufacturers. Accordingly, in July of last year, I visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. By inquiries there, I ascertained that Tennessee bonds had heretofore generally been sold below and had rarely reached par, while the bonds of other States having a larger indebtedness and smaller resources and population, have sometimes commanded a premium. My surprise at this seeming paradox was the greater, when I learned that in all time past the interest upon Tennesse bonds had been in every instance promptly met, even at periods when a pressure in monied affairs had forced upon other States a temporary suspension of semi-annual payments of accruing interest. This is, in part, explained by the consideration that the indebtedness of Tennessee, though considerable, is *comparatively* small, and that many of her bonds being in the hands of holders at home, her ability and punctuality in meeting her engagements were known to few in the northern markets. Some of the brokers there having rarely seen a Tennessee bond; while those of States less remote, and having a larger public debt of many years standing, and being in the hands of every one, their promptness in meeting the interest being thus long and extensively known and tested, were rated at a higher value. Just as a drawer or endorser, in the immediate vicinity of a bank where he is known as an old, constant and punctual customer, has more credit than a new and distant borrower of much greater ability to pay.

Restricted as I was by the provisions of law from selling below par, and desiring to increase the value of the bonds placed in my hands, I took the earliest opportunity during my visit to the north, to exhibit to the brokers there the very favorable condition of the finances of Tennessee, as presented in the last report of the Comptroller of the State. From that expose it was shown that the present liabilities of the treasury are comparatively small, that the public works for the construction of which these liabilities had been in part incurred, were, even in their unfinished condition, yielding three per cent to the revenues of the State, and that the inference might be legitimately drawn, that when these works should be entirely completed, they would divide at the lowest calculation six per cent upon the cost of their construction.

From these representations, and others of an analogous character, I succeeded in raising the value of the bonds, and was able to sell the amount I needed previous to January of this year, at a premium, the rate of sales made up to that time ranging from 103¾ to 104½.

Early in this year, I went forward with an additional supply of bonds. In the mean time the condition of the money market had materially deteriorated. The price of the great American staple had suddenly gone down. Cotton has become the thermometer of the commercial world, and with its decline, property, bonds, secu-

rities of all kinds, were instantly depressed, and with them the bonds under my control. For some time no bid was offered which I could entertain, but needing funds for cargoes of iron constantly arriving, and unable to wait longer for an expected re-action in the stock market, I was forced to submit to a rate below my first sales but still above par. In June I carried forward the remaining bonds. The depression has since that time increased, and still continues. I notice quotations of other issues of Tennessee bonds below par. The stringency in the money market has I hope reached, perhaps has passed, its crisis, and I may be able to effect sales of my remaining bonds, so as to realize an advance at least upon a portion of those unsold. This, however, is wholly dependent upon the fluctuations in the market.

In justice to the officers of the State under whose direction the bonds were prepared and executed, I should add that the engraving is beautiful, the paper excellent, and the filling up of the bond and its coupons neatly and accurately done. The style of execution throughout will compare advantageously with that of any other State in the Union.

I annex condensed account of sales:

	PROCEEDS.	ADVANCE.
132 bonds sold previous to January 1851, at rates ranging from 103¼ to 104½, netting me -	$137,245 00	$5,245 00
115 bonds sold after January 1, 1851	116,911 03	1,911 03
247 sold.	$254,156 03	$7,156 03
103 unsold in New York.		
350 whole issue.		

In addition to the above sum of seven thousand one hundred and fifty six dollars and three cents ($7,156 03), advance upon the 247 bonds sold, after deducting brokerage, I have so adapted my sales to the payments as they became due, as to save to the company in past-due coupons, nine thousand six hundred and ninety dollars ($9,690 00), making with the advance as above of $7,156 03, the result of my operations to the credit of the company, $16,846 03 up to the present time.

It was ascertained that the State loan itself was insufficient in amount to purchase the iron and equipments necessary to put the road in successful operation from Dalton, Ga., to the Tennessee river; as the act under which I received my appointment evidently contemplated. And it was considered essential to the interests of the State and other stockholders, as well as to the business and commerce of the country, that the road should at once tap that stream, and thus extend its benefits through it simultaneously to the whole of East Tennessee. Unwilling that the road should stop, even for a time, short of that point, the Board

of Directors wisely determined to issue bonds and stock of the company to be used in conjuction with the State fund, in making the purchases necessary to finish and equip the road to Blair's Ferry. In accordance with this resolution of the board, I accompanied Judge Keyes, the President, and Col. Prichard, the Engineer in Chief of the company, to the northern cities, and with them went as far as Boston. After considerable negociation with different parties, a contract was closed with Messrs. Bailey, Brothers & Co., of England, for eight thousand tons of rail of the T pattern, of best quality of railroad iron, to weigh 57 lbs. per linear yard, to be delivered at Charleston or Savannah at our option. The manufacturers to pay marine insurance, primage and freight. For each ton thus delivered I agreed to pay in cash twenty two dollars and seventy five cents ($22 75), and the company to pay on each ton ten dollars in its own securities at par; making thirty two dollars and seventy five cents ($32 75) per ton as the cost of the iron delivered at the ports of Savannah and Charleston, not including the duty of thirty per cent *ad valorem* paid by me in coin to the government of the United States.

This contract for the iron is exceedingly favorable. In the selection of the Rail we availed ourselves of the professional skill and science of Col. Prichard, the capable and excellent engineer in chief of the company, and to his invention and genius are we indebted for the modification of the T Rail which we have adopted. I have heretofore forwarded to the office of the Secretary of State, a section of one of the Rails for your own inspection, and that of the members of the Legislature. The advantages of this improved pattern and the excellence of the Rail, both in material and workmanship, have been universally admitted, and are daily attested by those having the most ample opportunity and experience to form and pronounce a judgment upon them. The Legislature most fortunately hit upon and specified the model of a Rail *that combines the greatest strength in the form with the greatest economy in the material.* I am sure it should not have been lighter, while I believe it should not have been at all heavier. The quality of the metal is superior to that commonly used, and the manufacture of it is excellent. The contractors upon the road, now when more than half of it is completed, have not found a single faulty bar. I am happy to add that in the whole of the cargoes already received the terms of the contract have been most honorably complied with by the respected gentlemen from whom they were purchased.

Contracts were also made with different parties in the north for four first class Locomotives—two of them Norris, Brothers' best and most approved models—and two first class passenger cars: and in Augusta for the necessary number of baggage and freight cars, and in Baltimore and Richmond for supplies of chairs, spikes, &c. &c., as they should be wanted during the progress of the work. We have been careful in every case to purchase articles

of the very best quality and most modern and approved model, and have been able to procure them at fair and satisfactory prices. In some instances payment has been made partly in stock of the company. The performance of the engines and the running of the cars have equalled fully our expectation and realised the guaranty of the builders.

The transportation of the iron and equipments from the seaports to our southern terminus at Dalton has been a heavy and expensive job—costing per English ton eight dollars and seventy-five cents. ($8 75). One dollar and a half per ton of which is paid in stock.

The uncertainty and irregularity in the arrivals of the several cargoes at Savannah, created the necessity of employing a resident agent there to receive, take through the Custom House and forward them to Dalton. This service has thus far been promptly, faithfully and economically performed by W. P. Tifft, Esq., of that city.

The work upon the road has suffered little, certainly no material delay for the want of iron. The contract for it was closed late in July—the order with the templet had then to be forwarded to the manufacturers in Europe. And yet within four months, the first cargo arrived at Savannah, and in a short time afterwards was delivered to the contractors at Dalton. Regular supplies have since that time continued to be seasonably furnished. Existing arrangements will enable me to maintain equal promptness and regularity in the future. It is but justice to all concerned that I should add, that the performance upon the road as far as now completed and equiped, is most excellent, is entirely satisfactory and has been seldom surpassed.

In the execution of the duties of my agency I have disbursed two hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents, ($231,429 79), as supported by vouchers from No. 1 to 75, which are ready and will be submitted now or at the close of my agency, to any officer or committee authorized to audit the account and settle with me. The excess of proceeds of bonds sold over the amount thus disbursed is, in transitu, or deposited in banks and subject to my check. The company has paid my traveling expenses. No special provision is made, in the act creating my agency, for the compensation of my services. Among the vouchers on file will be found receipts for the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) with which I have debited the fund, in part payment of my own compensation.

The agency has been one involving great responsibility and demanding unremitting care and attention an my part, and requiring me to go four times to the seat of Government, once to Boston, four times to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and five times to Savannah, Charleston and Augusta. I hope within the next six months, perhaps earlier, to be able to disburse the last dollar of the fund placed under my control.

I cannot close this communication without mentioning the continued courtesy extended to me on my several journeys by the Railroad companies of Georgia and South Carolina. To Col. Mitchell of the Western and Atlantic, Col. Scott of the Macon Col. Reynolds of the Western, R. C. Cuyler. Esq., of the Central, and J. P. King, Esq., of the Georgia Road, and to H. W. Conner, Esq. of the South Carolina Railroad, am I desirous of thus publicly tendering my acknowledgments for their politeness in handing me a frank over their respective roads—a courtesy, I did not hesitate to assure them. would be at a future day cheerfully reciprocated by the authorities and Railroad officers of Tennessee.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's obedient ser't,

J. G. M. RAMSEY,

Agent of Tennessee.

REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

IN RELATION TO

DELINQUENT OFFICERS.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

In compliance with the Act of the Legislature relative to delinquent officers, the following report is respectfully submitted:

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.		
Hancock.	A. N. Baldwin, collector, 1850 -	$173 71
"	John Farmer, county clerk, 1850 -	505 36
	No receipt from Attorney General.	

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.		
Morgan.	Jesse Triplett, sheriff, 1849 - - -	$317 81
	Attorney General reported that judgment was obtained against Triplett, and securities in the circuit court of Morgan county. An appeal was taken to the supreme court at Knoxville—judgment reversed.	
"	Jesse Triplett, sheriff, 1850 - - -	277 03

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.		
Bledsoe.	A. M. Anderson, sheriff, 1849 - -	$983 03
"	" " 1850 - -	937 00
"	John Thomas, clerk county court, 1845	149 31
Hamilton.	W. J. Rogers, clerk county court -	587 67
	[These two claims were reported to the last Legislature. Nothing from the Attorney General since.]	
Bradley.	James Barry, clerk chancery court, 1849	
	" " 1850	
	" " 1851	
	[Amount of the above claims not known as no settlement with commissioners has been received.]	

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.		
Jackson.	John Scantland, sheriff, 1842 - -	$742 11
	" " 1843 - -	529 54
	[Attorney General thinks the above will be lost.]	
Putnam.	Thomas Elms, sheriff, 1843 - -	236 27
	[Judgment was obtained against the defendant and securities in the circuit court of White. An appeal was taken to the supreme court. The judgment of the court below was reversed, and an opinion given that "nobody was liable." For this reason Attorney General declined to proceed against the clerks of the county.]	
Smith.	Wm. Bailey, sheriff, 1843 - -	100 92
	[In this case Attorney General moved against defendant and securities—bond defective and motion lost. Suit is now pending against defendant alone—debt doubtful.	
Fentress.	B. L. Stephens, clerk county court.	
	[Amount not definitely known, as no settlement was returned.]	

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.		
Cannon.	Caleb B. Davis and Thomas S. Wood, clerks of the chancery court, were reported by the Comptroller in his report, under date Dec. 5. 1849, as delinquents for part of 1846–7. Mr. Davis resigned the office, as appears from a statement made by the chancellor. in November, 1846, and Mr. Ross was appointed his successor. At the April term of the court, 1847, Mr. Ross failed to give bond, and Thomas G. Wood was appointed. The delinquency which occurred for part of 1846–7, was chargeable to Mr. Ross, but as no bond was given, he was not known as clerk; hence the error of the Comptroller in the report against Davis and Wood.	

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.		
Davidson.	J. J. Hinton, collector, 1847. [The Legislature of 1849–50 gave further time to Hinton and securities—debt good.]	
Sumner.	Wm. Rice, sheriff. 1841 - - - - [Suit still pending.]	$434 97
Davidson.	Thomas Crutcher, treasurer.—This claim reported to the Attorney General several years since, is for sundry omissions amounting to upwards of - [Attorney General reports that suit was instituted immediately on receiving the claim, but after investigating the case more closely, he filed a bill in the chancery court.]	10,000 00

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.		
Robertson.	William Shelby, clerk of the county court, 1839 - - - - -	$62 72
	[No report as to the condition of this claim from Attorney General.]	
Stewart.	Samuel Baughter, sheriff, 1845 - -	823 56
	[Judgment was obtained in the circuit court against defendant — appeal taken to the supreme court.]	

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.		
Benton.	G. R. Kelsey, clerk county court, 1842	
	" " 1843	
	[No advice from Attorney General since reported to last Legislature.]	
Gibson.	Madison McLaurens, sheriff, 1838 -	$1,035 13
	" " 1839 -	1,037 40

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.		
Henderson.	F. W. Henry, entry taker, 1847 - -	$288 94
	No report from Attorney General.	

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.		
Jefferson.	[Joseph Harrelton, clerk county, reported to last Legislature as claim for forfeited commissions. Decision in the circuit court in favor of defendant from which Attorney General appealed.]	

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—*Continued.*

Warren.	L. Ferrill, sheriff, - - - -	$597 93
	[Attorney General obtained judgment against defendant and securities in the circuit court for about $800, debt and damages. Appeal taken to the supreme court.]	
"	[D. Henderson, circuit clerk, 1834.	
	Same " " 1835.	
	Same " " 1836.	
"	Wm. Armstrong, county clerk, 1838-9-40	
	Attorney General considers claims *vs.* the clerks as lost.]	
Grundy.	R. P. Webb, county clerk, 1848, - -	199 81
	" " " 1849, - -	101 47
	" " " part of 1850,	62 31
	[Judgment obtained against Webb and securities for $424 26. Debt good.]	
Coffee.	[Geo. W. Richardson, clerk circuit court, 1838. Judgment for a small amount obtained against defendant in the circuit court—appeal taken and judgment reversed.]	
"	Daniel McLean, sheriff, 1844. - -	756 27
	[A portion of this debt has been paid, leaving out a small balance due.]	
Franklin.	Miller Francis, Treasurer, - - -	1,301 48
	[The above is for revenue received of P. Campbell, former sheriff of Davidson county. Judgment obtained in the circuit court against Francis and securities—appeal taken to the supreme court and judgment reversed.]	
	Miller Francis, treasurer, - -	1,210 48
	[Under the act of Jan. 7, 1830, ch. 243, Mr. Francis received the above sum from the heirs of Walter Sims. Attorney General obtained judgment in the circuit court of Franklin county against administrator of Francis and securities for $1,325 48 debt and damages. Execution was issued and sent to Knox county against the securities, which was enjoined—case now pending in the chancery court.]	

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.		
McNairy.	W. B. Terry, sheriff, 1835, - - -	$216 35
	[Suit still pending—principal and securities good.]	
"	James Boyd, sheriff, 1837, - - -	277 96
"	Benj. Jones, county clerk, 1836, - -	496 28
	[Judgment obtained in both of above cases. Attorney General considers claims lost.]	
"	[R. Walton, county clerk, 1839, amount not known—debt lost.]	
Hardin.	Alex. Nevills, sheriff, 1838, - -	383 00
	Same 1839.	
	[Judgment rendered against the State in the circuit court. Appeal taken to the supreme court, and judgment reversed.]	
Perry.	W. Welch, sheriff, 1838, - - -	344 00
	Same 1839, - - -	355 05
	Same 1841, - - -	347 68
	[Judgment in the above cases was given in favor of defendant—appeal taken by Attorney General to the supreme court at Jackson.]	
Wayne.	S. J. Alexander, sheriff, 1839, - -	333 13
	[Judgment against the State in the circuit court—appeal taken by Attorney General.]	
Perry.	W. F. Dougherty, Attorney General, -	1,335 33
	[This claim was reported to the last General Assembly as worthless.—Since then I have no advice as to the condition—presume it is lost.]	

The foregoing embraces all the claims against delinquent collectors of the State.

A suit has been pending for a long time in the Supreme Court of Arkansas, *vs.* William Armstrong. This was for a debt due the old Bank of Tennessee. Debt will probably be lost. Attorney Yell writes that he has already expended about forty dollars for costs, and is bound for whatever costs may be chargeable to the State, in the event defendant obtains judgment.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR R. CROZIER,

Comptroller.

MEMORIAL

FROM THE

MEDICAL FACULTY

OF THE

NASHVILLE UNIVERSITY

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Legislature of Tenneessee:

Your Memorialists, deputed for that purpose by their colleagues, who with themselves constitute the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Nashvalle, would most respectfully represent to your Honorable body, that six out of the present number of seven, did at the time of their organization, bind themselves as copartners to raise the sum of eighteen thousand dollars ($18,000) for the purpose of procuring from Europe the apparatus, models, prints, paintings and specimens, instruments, &c. necessary to illustrate thoroughly a course of Lectures. That the Faculty whom your memorialists represent, did in good faith deputy one of their number to visit Great Britain and the continent of Europe for the accomplishment of this object. That a large portion of this sum of eighteen thousand dollars, raised alone from their private resources, has already been expended, and that arrangement is already made for two of the Faculty to go to Europe next spring for other and additional purchases. Your memorialists would further represent to your Honorable body that the Faculty, in order to get the department into operation, were compelled, the present year, to put up a large and commodious building, which has involved them in debt, and which must cripple them in their operations, and thus dim the glory of a great enterprise whose auspicious opening is without precedent in the annals of the Medical World. Your memorialists would add that they have no property in fee, either in the buildings which they have erected, or the splendid apparatus, models, &c. with which they have

furnished it, or the library with which they have yet to furnish it, but all revert to the trustees of the University at the termination of a lease which the Faculty hold upon the ground and appurtenances for a specific period—and at the termination of this lease they yield all without receiving any pecuniary remuneration for all their vast expenditures, which they have good grounds to hope will by then have so accumulated as, for richness of material, for illustration and demonstrations, to be inferior to no College in America.

Your memorialists beg respectfully to refer your Honorable body to the brilliant result of this unaided individual enterprise—a result which so far from only comparing favorably with similar Institutions in sister States, when munificently endowed, is immeasurably in advance of what any of them had achieved at a similar period of their existence. As Tennesseeans we share, with the great people you represent, the common glory of this magnificent achievement, without reference to the individual toil—the risk of whatever of fame and fortune had enured from a life of toil and suffering to many of us, in what to all was an uncertain, and to many a most utopian enterprise. We desire to build up a great school in a great State and to stop within her borders an annual sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which she annually paid for Medical instruction abroad. Your memorialists would further represent to your Honorable body, that those we represent have neither directly nor indirectly received a cent, either from the city or State, to aid them in this great work, nor from any source whatever, except that about thirty of the individual friends of the various members of the Faculty have with great generosity advanced them about thirty-five hundred dollars.

Your memorialists respectfully beg leave to refer your Honorable body to what other States have done in aid of similar enterprises.

The State of Louisiana gave forty thousand dollars to build a Medical College in New Orleans. After five years struggle the faculty had not attained a class so large as our first class. The State again magnanimously came to her rescue and gave the faculty twenty-five thousand dollars more to buy apparatus, &c., and they procured the finest in America, and their class next year was quadrupled.

The State of Kentucky had a flourishing Medical College at Lexington, to which she had contributed fifty thousand dollars.—Another Medical College sprung up at Louisville to which she gave about forty thousand dollars. New York has eight or nine Medical Colleges to none of which has the State given less than ten thousand dollars. Ohio gave her Medical College forty thousand dollars in the beginning, and has at various times since given liberal assistance. Another College in Ohio sprung up at Columbus, Ohio, to which the State gave something, and a single individual in the neighborhood gave it at once thirty-five thousand

dollars. Georgia gave the Medical College at Augusta ten thousand dollars to begin with; the city of Augusta at the same time gave five thousand dollars, and the Legislature at a subsequent period, to aid her in her struggles, gave twenty-five thousand dollars more. Pennsylvania has been liberal to her Medical Colleges. The result of this policy in those States has been this: Pennsylvania has drawn from other States, and much the largest proportion of it from Southern States, an average of six hundred thousand dollars a year for more than a half a century, making an aggregate of more than twenty-five million of dollars for medical instruction alone.

The State of Tennessee paid last year the sister State of Kentucky, from seventy-five to a hundred thousand dollars for medical instruction, while this year we have more Tennesseeans in the Medical Department of the Nashville University than the aggregate number of Tennesseeans in the three Medical Colleges of Kentucky last year.

In conclusion, your memorialists ask of your Honorable body the interest only, for two years at 6 per cent. upon that sum which the State of Tennessee has been sending abroad almost every year for half a century. This annual drain of more than one hundred thousand dollars it is our hope to heal. We ask your Honorable body, in view of all these facts, if it is probable that a single individual in the State would regard such an appropriation as unreasonable—such a link unnecessary in that great Southern chain now forming to bind the Southern people together as one family, that they may in all things be, not only independent of the North, but of the whole world.

Your memorialists add that the trifling sum of twelve thousand dollars would relieve the Faculty from the pressure of the buildings of the present year; but that an additional building would add to the convenience and sightliness of the College, for the erection of which the next year, we respectfully ask your Honorable body for an additional appropriation of twelve thousand dollars, making in the aggregate the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars.

And your memorialists are &c. &c.

W. K. BOWLING.
PAUL F. EVE.

REPORT.

OF THE COMMITTEE ON

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The Committee to whom were referred the various resolutions relative to the State Capitol, and the bill to provide for continuing its construction, beg leave to report on the same: that it has conferred with the chairman of the board of commissioners and other members of that body, by whom the committee have been afforded all necessary information with regard to the building and the prosecution of the work, with a free examination of the accounts and vouchers arising out of the expenditures of money appropriated by the last Legislature.

From an examination of the accounts and vouchers thus exhibited, and a free conference with the commissioners, your committee are fully satisfied that the entire amount of the appropriations heretofore made have been legitimately and scrupulously applied to the erection of the Capitol, in accordance with the plan at first adopted and approved; and in the manner directed by the joint Act of the Legislature, authorizing the erection of the building—and that the work has been urged to a completion with as much diligence and expedition as its nature would admit, with the means within the control of the commissioners; and as confirmatory of this conclusion, it is only necessary to state that in addition to the amount furnished by the last Legislative appropriation, rather

than see the erection of the building retarded in any degree, the commissioners have, upon their own personal responsibility, borrowed the sum of about seventy thousand dollars, which has been applied and accounted for in like manner. For the repayment of which. provision will have to be made, besides what may be appropriated for the continuance of the work. And on this latter point the committee would here remark, that the most liberal appropriation for the earliest completion of the building will not only be the best economy, but is demanded by every consideration of policy and convenience.

When it is considered that the building was directed by Legislative enactment, to be constructed in a peculiar manner and of a particular material; and that the plan adopted, after much deliberation and investigation by the board of commissioners, and approved by the proper authorities, has been rigidly pursued with slight exceptions, which have rather lessened the expenses. It is obvious that its cost, although it may not be possible to say exactly what it will be, is yet fixed and certain, and cannot be increased or diminished by any change of, or departure from the original plan, without the most ruinous consequences to the architectural proportions, the beauty, the solidity and security of the structure—all primary considerations in the erection of such a building. Therefore the question can be only one of time, which is readily decided by the consideration that the Legislature has always been in this State, and is now carried on with much inconvenience, and under somewhat humiliating circumstances, and the most valuable public archives, papers, and books of every description subject to imminent danger of total and irremediable destruction, for the want of such an edifice as the Capitol will be when completed. Besides, in an economical point of view, it should be considered that a saving of expenditures to some amount will be effected by dispensing, as soon as possible, with the services of an architect and others who are necessarily employed under a fixed annual salary; and when it is further considered that the money to be appropriated does not come immediately out of the Treasury of the State, but is obtained upon bonds running for many years, and are only made and put into market as the money is needed, it seems that no objection can exist to the most liberal appropriation to obtain so desirable an object as the speedy completion of the building, which the committee are assured by the board of commissioners can be accomplished by the next session of the Legislature. It is recommended, therefore, that an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be made, which is deemed to be not only sufficient to complete the house, but to meet the debt already incurred.

With regard to the propriety of employing another Architect, a matter referred to the committee for examination and report, it can only say that upon enquiry it finds that the present board of commissioners are fully satisfied with the skill and diligence of the pres-

ent Architect; and as he was the designer of the edifice, and it has been thus far executed under his immediate direction and superintendence, it is not thought advisable to make any change at this time, and at the present advanced state of the building. Any such change might be productive of some danger and retardment in the work and its satisfactory execution; and as the Architect is entirely under the control and employment of the commissioners, in whom this committee has the fullest confidence, it is deemed that no legislation on this subject is necessary.

In conclusion, the committee will state that from the fullest enquiry and examination, it is satisfied that the work has been prosecuted with as much energy and rapidity as the means in the hands of the commissioners, and the nature and plan of the building would allow or justify, and with every regard to economy and strictness of account: and although it may be admitted that a cheaper building might have been erected in much shorter space of time, yet the first act of legislation on the subject was specific in its directions, and seemed to contemplate no common or ordinary structure; and well it might when it is considered that this great State, with now more than one million of inhabitants, had never from its origin spent one cent towards the erection of any description of building of the sort, and its legislation had been carried on in county court houses, or other buildings temporarily procured for the purpose, and wholly unfit therefor; and that its most valuable papers, records and archives had been kept in offices of no more accommodation or security than the common business offices of the country used by private individuals; with these facts before them, it is not at all doubtful but that it was contemplated by the Legislature that at this late day, and when the question of locality had been permanently fixed, that a Capitol building should be provided affording every convenience for legislation, and that perfect security which the public interest demands.

In conformity to this obvious intention of the Legislature, the board of commissioners have proceeded in the erection of the building now approaching its completion; a building which, in architectural beauty, solidity of structure, and in its perfect security from the destructive power of time and the elements of nature, is unsurpassed by any other in the Union, and in the latter most valuable qualities, by none in any age or country. Your Committee would therefore reiterate its recommendation for the most liberal appropriation for its immediate completion.

It is due to the commissioners who have had the superintendence of this important public work, that public testimony should be borne to their energy, fidelity and disinterested conduct in discharging their duty. When public agents discharge their duty promptly and faithfully for a sufficient consideration, the meed of praise is their due reward; but when gentlemen accept the position of public agents in an important capacity, with no other expectation of reward than the consciousness of having done a pub-

lic service and benefit to the community and State of which they are citizens, the tribute of public gratitude from the Representatives of that State should be recorded for posterity to see that States are not ungrateful to their benefactors.

J. W. WHITFIELD,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,

OF MEMPHIS.

15

REPORT.

THE FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF MEMPHIS,
December 10, 1851.

To the Honorable Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

The President and Directors of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, would respectfully represent, unto your Honorable body, that this institution was chartered in the year 1833–34, and continued operations in accordance with its charter until the 24th May, 1847, at which time it suspended cash payments, and has remained in that condition to the present time. They would represent, that, on the 6th day of January, 1847, at an election held, Seth Wheatley. L. H. Coe, Dudley Dunn, Jos. S. Watkins, W. Connell, E. W. M. King, John Trigg, Geraldus Buntyn, J. J. Andrews, D. M. Looney, Thos. H. Allen and Jeptha Fowlkes, were elected Directors, by a *unanimous* vote of the stockholders, and entered upon the diicharge of their duties. That on the 13th January, 1847, according to statement submitted by Chas. Lofland, cashier, the cash liabilities of the bank were $1,261,767, subsequently increased by the *then* executive officers by the 27th January to upwards $1,400,000. *This* expansion was regarded as extremely dangerous, and by order of the directory, a rigid system of curtailment was steadily pursued until the date of suspension. By reference to statement marked B, and made portion of this report, it will be seen, that, on the 26th of May, 1847, there had been a reduction upon the liabilities of $393,546—which makes an average of about $141,000 per month, or nearly $5,000 per day. *This* calculation is based upon the liabilities at date of 27th January, 1847, the period of greatest expansion.

The cash liability of the bank on the 26th day of May, 1847, the date of suspension, was $868,220, as will be seen by reference to statement marked B, when, the *policy* was adopted, of paying off the creditors of the bank, with the notes and bills of its debtors. This policy was steadily pursued until the 8th of December, 1847, when the stockholders became involved in litigation among themselves, which produced a stoppage in the settlement of its affairs until June, 1850, the period of the arrangement of this unfortunate litigation. In June, 1847, shortly after suspension, Seth Wheatley vacated the office of President, and Jeptha Fowlkes was elected. The policy of paying off the creditors of the institution with the notes and bills due it, was, eminently vindicated by the result. A reference to statement marked C, and dated the 8th of December, 1847–the commencement of litigation mentioned above—will shew a cash liability of only $314,141—being a reduction in little more than six months of $554,079. It will at once be seen that a continuation of *this policy* would in a few months have liquidated the demands against the Bank, and redeemed it, from its *dishonored* condition. The commencement of litigation between the stockholders, originating in an injunction against Jeptha Fowlkes, President, and the directory, suspended the pursuance of this salutary policy, to the great injury of both creditors and stockholders. This litigation continued until June, 1850, during which time little or nothing, was done, to satisfy the demands of creditors. From January 13, 1847, to December 8, 1847, as will be seen by reference and comparison of statements marked, respectively, A, B and C, the liabilities, had been reduced, the *scarcely credible* sum of $947,625.

In June, 1850, after a period of litigation of more than two years, the bank was restored to the control and management of Jeptha Fowlkes, President, and the Directors associated with him. Immediately upon being reinstated to this control, it had been discovered by the President and Directors, that the books of the bank, had been kept, with the greatest carelessness. They accordingly employed Messrs. Clark and Richards—two experienced bank officers—to give the books a minute and thorough examination. In this examination, they were directed to *trace out every note* and *bill*, bought by the bank, from the commencement of its operations in 1834, and ascertain the appropriation and direction of it. The result of this investigation, will be seen by reference to the statement marked D, and dated 1st December, 1851. This statement occupied Messrs. Clark and Richards some seventeen months of constant and laborious investigation—there being yet a few accounts, as will be seen by said statement, unexamined.

By reference to this statement it will be seen that the outstanding liabilities of the bank on the 1st December, 1851, were $238,599. Of this amount $158,000 is in the hands of the debtors of the bank; $140,000 as explained in marginal note to statement marked D, and about $18,000 in the item standing to the credit of

depositors, has been placed in the bank, for application to debts due the institution. These amounts deducted from the liability of $238,599, would leave due to creditors disconnected with the bank, the sum of $80,599. This estimate includes $15,000 due to the State for the privilege of banking to the 1st January, 1852.

The assets of the bank, as will be seen by reference to statement marked D, amount in the aggregate to $1,121,448. Of this sum $721,131, are estimated to be "good." It should also be stated that the classification of the debts into "good," "bad" and "doubtful," has been made by three informed gentlemen, entirely, disinterested; neither of whom own stock, hold liabilities, or are indebted to the institution. The executive officers have given this classification a rigid scrutiny, and believe it to be as correct as judgment can make it. This statement *verifies* the correctness of the report made to your Honorable body in session 1847–48, by the legislative committee appointed to investigate its condition, and exhibits an ability not only to pay creditors, but to resume business with convenience to the public, and profit to stock-holders.

This exhibit of the affairs of the bank from January, 1847, to December, 1851, would perhaps properly close this report. The statement marked A, and dated January 13, 1847, is, however, incorrect. That statement shews a contingent fund of $102,000, and only $167,000 of suspended debt. The investigation of Messrs. Clark and Richards, establishes the fact, that at that date, the amount under protest was $235,000 *more than the entire capital of the bank;* and that for a period of *four* years anterior, the entire capital had been suspended; and that, the application of the test of redeeming its circulation in specie, would have produced suspension, at *any* date, embraced within this space of time.

A reference to the statements marked A, B, C, and D, which are made part of this report, and dated, respectively, 13th January, 1847; 26th May, 1847; 8th December, 1847, and December 1, 1851, will exhibit the state of the bank, and the reduction of its liabilities under its present control: and explained by this report, shew the policy adopted to sustain it in the *first* place, and *after* suspension to resume specie payments. It will be seen that from January, 1847—the date of its present control and management—to December, 1847, the liabilities of the bank had been curtailed $947,625. This curtailment, in consideration that this is a *country* bank, becomes unprecedented, and could not have been effected except by pursuing the policy of paying creditors with the notes and bills due the institution. To these statements exhibiting this large reduction of its liabilities during its continuance under their control, the present President and Directors confidently refer, as ample vindication of the policy adopted by them in the management of this institution, and full refutation of the *suspicions* produced on the public mind. But for the unfortunate litigation between the stockholders, (and for which the President and Directors are in no way responsible,) it is believed that long before this

the bank would have been able to resume business. That litigation, commencing with *others*, continued for more than two years, and resulted in serious injury—allowing, as it did, many debts to be lost by the statute of limitations—change of residence, and other circumstances.

Having thus furnished your Honorable body with a detailed statement of the condition of this Bank in January, 1847—the period of their connection with it—and its present condition, together with the policy adopted by them in its management, the President is farther directed to petition your Honorable body for a remission of the bonus due the State, and the reduction of the Directors to five. The justice of these appeals, can not fail, it is confidently believed, to commend themselves to your enlightened body. The bonus is due the State for the privilege of banking. This privilege they have not enjoyed, and surely justice dictates the relinquishment of an obligation *purely* technical, and founded upon no *just* consideration. The reduction of the number of Directors is based upon reasons which it is scarcely necessary to suggest.—The hazards to which banks are subject, result mainly perhaps from a fluctuation of policy, affording facilities, *to-day*, which are withdrawn *to-morrow*. This fluctuation is almost unavoidable with a large number of Directors—as some attend one meeting and different ones attend another—each having different estimates of paper presented for discount, and different friends they wish to prefer, as well as of measures of general policy.

It is thought that the payment of an actual salary to five would be preferable to a large Directory, controlled by different views of policy, and consequently fluctuating. The fewer the members of a board of Directors, the greater the concentration of responsibility upon them, and of a fixed, steady and unvarying policy, by which, the public will be least likely to meet with disappointment, and the Institution itself, to avoid difficulty and losses.

Before closing this report, we beg to call the attention of your Honorable body to the fact, as exhibited in the statement bearing date the 13th January, 1847, marked as Exhibit A, to the inadequate supply of coin in the vaults of the bank—there being less than 7 cents to the dollar of the liabilities of the bank, at the period of our first connexion with it.

The statements, marked A, B and C, down to 8th December, 1847, it will be borne in mind, were made up, *by* and *under* the former Cashier of the bank, C. Lofland, Esq.; and every fact herein set forth, appears from the books and papers of the bank, kept and managed by our *predecessors* in office—with the exception of the Exhibit marked D, the product of the labors of Messrs. Clark & Richards, as before explained—which has been prepared under the supervision and aid of the present Cashier of the bank, Col. J. W. Lumpkin, who has held this office, from the period of the termination of the litigation, between the stockholders of the institution in June, 1850.

The President, Directors and Stockholders of the bank, are all desirous to re-instate this once popular and useful institution, and they in a common application, respectfully petition your Honorable body, through this Report and Memorial, to grant them the aid herein specified. As their appeal is one of justice, supported by an enlightened, liberal, public policy, they are encouraged to make it, in confidence, to an Assembly of Legislators, whose labors have so far, been distinguished by wisdom and justice, and elevated considerations of patriotism—looking above all minor influences to what may benefit the interests of the people at large, and give dignity to the State. Respectfully submitted.

JEPTHA FOWLKES,
President.

EXHIBIT A.

DR. STATE OF THE FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS'

To Notes discounted	$392,444 95	
Bills of Exchange	1,065,595 61	
Bills receivable	24,697 48	$1,482,738 04
		167,884 29
Suspended debts		
Nath. Anderson, Agent	1,619 59	
Bank Certificates of Deposite	10,226 52	
Henry Ewing, Agent	2,785 36	
Wheeling Savings' Institution	1 00	
Planters' Bank at Athens	700 00	
Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, Boston	494 56	
Merchants Insurance and Trust Co. Nashville	1,324 48	
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia	2,598 51	
Farmers' Bank of Va., Richmond	955 59	
Bank of Louisville, Kentucky	207 26	
Bank of Metropolis, Washington	1,077 50	
Branch Bank, Shelbyville	1 00	
Bank of North America, Philada.	54 84	
Farmers' and Mech. Bank, "	16,896 09	
Branch Bank, Jackson	1,301 29	
Bank of South Carolina, Charleston	1,547 90	
Branch Bank, Knoxville	844 39	
Bank of America, New York	3,757 67	
Northern Bank of Mississippi	675 40	
		47,068 95
Real Estate		19,500 00
Real Estate received for debts		82,587 19
Bank Stocks		26,550 00
Protest Account		1,871 19
Expense Account		5,223 94
Cash on hand, to wit:		
Notes F. & M. Bank, payable at Memphis	136,037 00	
Ditto, payable at New Orleans	7,475 00	
Eastern Notes	3,005 00	
Tennessee Notes	78,050 85	
New Orleans Notes	1,415 00	
Gold and Silver	80,820 32	306,803 17
		$2,140,226 77

Exhibit A.

BANK OF MEMPHIS, on Wednesday, Jan. 13th, 1847. Cr.

By Capital Stock		$590,750 00
Bk. Note Acc't, payable at Memphis	$875,820 00	
" " New Orleans	11,675 00	887,495 00
Checks on Time		116,754 17
Branch Bank, Trenton	2,118 61	
Farmers' Bank of Va., Lynchburg	855 89	
City Bank, New Orleans	3,778 51	
Commercial Bank, Columbus, S. C.	463 50	
W. B. Partee, Agent, New Orleans	57,081 25	
Bank of Missouri, St. Louis	873 41	
M. and M. Bank, Pittsburg	1,919 09	
J. W. Moon, Agent, New Orleans	35,965 27	
Br. M. and T. Bank, Ohio, at Cin.	492 21	
Memphis Insurance Company	44 16	
Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co., Cin'nati	7,086 44	
Robt. Patterson & Co., Philadelphia	3,660 17	
Union Bank of Maryland, Balt.	127 03	
Branch Bank. Sommerville	697 46	
Commercial Bank, Cincinnati	319 00	
Mut'l Ass. and Trust Co., Memphis	14	
Bank of Tennessee	3,190 42	
Bank of Virginia, at Richmond	245 88	
Office of Jos. R. Williams	1,487 76	
		120,406 20
W. Selden, Treasurer of the U. S.	8,929 61	
J. S. Watkins, Navy Agent	7,795 62	
Memphis Hospital	100 68	
		26,825 91
Suspense Account		10,949 26
Contingent Fund		102,680 61
Dividends unpaid		5,077 54
Interest Account	1,093 45	
Damages Account	424 76	
Discounts received	2,804 78	
Exchange Account	25,673 06	
Rents received	571 50	
		30,567 55
Individual Depositors		248,720 57
		$2,140,226 77

Circulation - - - $743,983 00

Copied from Statement Book of this date,

J. W. LUMPKIN, *Cashier*.

EXHIBIT B.

DR. STATE OF THE FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS'

To Notes discounted	$431,579 33	
Bills of Exchange	609,057 22	
Bills receivable	23,389 98	
		$1,064,026 53
Suspended Debts		167,609 32
Due from sundry Bks., Agencies, &c.		171,444 54
State Bonds of Tennessee		2,417 50
Real Estate		19,500 00
" " received for debts		79,527 19
Bank Stock		26,550 00
Protest Account		1,799 44
Expense "		7,021 55
Cash on hand, to wit:		
Notes payable at Memphis	466,326 00	
" " N. Orleans	7,475 00	
" Eastern and Southern Bank	12,110 00	
" Tennessee Banks	31,957 69	
Gold and Silver	1,505 89	
		519,374 58
		$2,059,270 65

Exhibit B.

BANK OF MEMPHIS, on Wednesday, May 26th, 1847. Cr.

By Capital Stock		$590,750 00
Bank Note Account, payable at Memphis	1,027,320 00	
Ditto, payable at New Orleans	11,675 00	
		1,038,995 00
Checks on Time		3,242 76
Due to other Banks, Agencies, &c.		205,266 05
Memphis Hospital		100 68
Suspense Accounts		14,714 26
Contingent Fund		95,140 89
Dividends unpaid		4,893 00
Interest Account	549 38	
Damages "	277 09	
Discounts received	1,699 10	
Exchange Account	13,887 98	
Rents received	230 00	
		16,643 55
Individual Depositors		29,524 46
		$2,059,270 65

Circulation - - - $565,194 00

Copied from Statement Book of this date,
J. W. LUMPKIN, *Cashier.*

EXHIBIT C.

DR. STATE OF THE FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS'

To Notes discounted	$143,336 46	
Bills of Exchange	162,569 47	
		$305,905 93
Suspended Bills		478,329 24
Due from distant Banks and Agencies		87,500 14
Jos. S. Watkins, U. S. Navy Agent		812 62
Memphis Corporation Bonds		4,000 00
Real Estate, Old Banking House	17,250 00	
" " New " "	15,416 11	
" " received for debts	65,969 51	
		98,635 62
Bank Stock		32,550 00
Exchange Account		683 67
Expense Account		927 36
Bank Stock		32,550 00
Protest Account		1,335 07
Expense Account		927 36
Interest Account		5,248 81
Cash in hand, to wit:		
Notes payable at Memphis	747,243 00	
" " New Orleans	7,475 00	
" Eastern Banks	110 00	
" Tennessee Banks	9,540 00	
Silver	35 68	
		764,403 68
		$1,780,332 14

Exhibit C.

BANK OF MEMPHIS, on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, 1847. Cr.

By Capital Stock		$590,750 00
Bank Note Account, payable at Memphis	1,027,320 00	
Ditto, payable at New Orleans	11,675 00	
		1,038,995 00
Bills payable		1,695 00
Checks on Time		3,199 44
Due to other Banks, Agencies, &c.		10,687 86
Suspense Accounts		1,272 00
Memphis Hospital		100 68
Contingent Fund		83,212 56
Dividends unpaid		3,045 00
Discounts received		28 27
Profit and Loss Account		32,149 65
Damages		60 00
Individual Depositors		15,136 68
		$1,780,332 14

Circulation - - - $280,277 00

Copied from Statement Book of this date,
J. W. LUMPKIN, *Cashier.*

EXHIBIT D.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF MEMPHIS, DECEMBER 1ST, 1851.

DR.

To Amount of Debts due to the Bank, in Judgments, classed as good, including the Interest due thereon, up to January 1st, 1852		$184,957 42	
Amount of Debts due to the Bank—Notes and Bills of Exchange, &c, not in suit, classed as good, including the Interest due thereon, up to Jan. 1st, 1852		161,098 71	
Amount of Debts due to the Bank, held as good, secure in part.—*Notes in Suit, &c.*		37,200 00	
Amount of Memphis Corporation Bonds		5,000 00	
Amount due from Attorneys for Monies by them collected, and not paid over.—*Interest, Balances, &c.*		8,500 00	
*Amount of Stock and Individual Indebtedness of Stockholders, with the Interest thereon, up to January 1st, 1852		274,375 14	
Amount of Real Estate Account, per General Ledger Statement	$96,505 62		
Less this amount for deficiencies in its value, &c., &c., say,	46,505 62		
		50,000 00	
			$721,131 27
Amount of Debts due the Bank in Judgments, classed as doubtful, with the Interest due thereon, up to January 1st, 1852		37,619 19	
Amount of Debts due the Bank, Notes and Bills of Exchange, not in suit, classed as doubtful, with the Interest thereon, up to January 1st, 1852		222,979 76	
			260,598 95
Amount of Debts due the Bank in Judgments, classed as bad, with the Interest thereon, up to January 1st, 1852		37,056 43	

Amount of Debts due the Bank—Notes and Bills of Exchange, Notes in suit, classed as bad, with the Interest thereon, up to January 1st, 1852.....	37,662 90	74,719 93
Amount apparently due from other Banks and Foreign Agencies, per General Ledger Statement—Accounts not yet investigated—believed to be inaccurate in many respects.....	64,998 64	64,998 64
		$1,121,448 79

* The amount of Stock Debt secured by Mortgage on Real Estate, estimated at some $100,000, and the pledge of Farmers' and Merchants' Bank Stock.

☞ Suits pending, results unknown, in favor of Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis vs Seth Wheatley, for - - $200,000
" " " " City Bank, New Orleans - - - 40,000
These suits are not estimated at all with the assets above, yet, it is believed, a considerable amount must be recovered in the suit pending against S. Wheatley, Esq., who has an estate estimated at some $200,000.

By Capital Stock	$590,750 00	
Less this amount held by the Bank, received for Debts	32,550 00	
		$558,200 00
*Amount of Circulation, Certificates of Deposite and Checks on time	1,048,995 00	
Less amount of Circulation—*Notes of the Bank*—on hand, *Redeemed*	855,627 00	
		184,478 00
Amount due to Ind. Depositors, per Gen. Ledger Statement—much the larger portion of which has been placed in bank to be applied to specific debts due it,&c.		24,021 03
Amount due to the Memphis Hospital		100 68
†Amount due to Dr. J. Fowlkes for Cash advanced to redeem Real Estate of the Bank sold under Exec'on, and for the purpose of defraying current Expenses		12,000 00
Amount due to the State of Tennessee, bonus for the privilege of banking, say		15,000 00
Amount apparently due to other Banks and Foreign Agencies, per Gen. Ledger St'nt—believed inac'rate in many respects—Acc'ts not yet fully investigated,		16,808 71
Amount of Excess of Assets beyond Liabilities		310,840 37
		$1,121,448 79

MEMPHIS, Decmber 1, 1851. J. W. LUMPKIN, *Cashier.*

*Of this sum,'viz: the Circulation of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, Certificates of Deposites, Checks on time, &c., Dr. Jeptha Fowlkes controls about $140,000.

†$100,000 in Certificates of Deposite of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, have been issued by orders of the Board of Directors,f or the purpose of hypothecation to raise an amount ample to redeem the Real Estate of the Bank sold under Execution, and to defray requisite current expenses, the prosecution of suits, &c. &c.; $449,000 of which Certificates have been pledged for Cash, say $12,000; the balance, $60,000, remain unpledged.

REPORT

OF THE

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONER

IN RELATION TO

STATE STOCK IN TURNPIKE COMPANIES.

REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Nashville, Jan. 19, 1852.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

In obedience to the law of the 26th of January, 1846, imposing the duties of Internal Improvement Commissioner upon the Secretary of State, I have the honor of submitting the following report of my proceedings under the provisions of that law.

Since my report submitted on the 12th November, 1849, and up to the 1st January inst., I have collected and promptly paid into the Treasury of the State, the following sums of money collected from the following companies, viz.:

Nashville and Lebanon turnpike company	-	$7,400 30
Franklin and Columbia "	-	6,894 80
Nolensville "	-	2,880 00
Nashville and Charlotte "	-	2,250 00
Columbia Central "	-	1,926 52
Lebanon and Sparta "	-	2,161 10
Nashville and Kentucky "	-	1,851 61
Clarksville and Russellville "	-	3,175 51
Columbia, Pulaski, Elkton and Alabama "	-	1,456 04
Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville "	-	12,666 66
		$42,662 54

Making an aggregate of forty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-four cents. In this sum of $42,662 54, there is included the sum of $1,666 66 received from the Nashville.

Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville turnpike company, as so much due on the stock of the State, in a compromise made by that company with the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad company, and the remainder of $40,995 88 is the dividends of toll accruing on the State stock in said companies.

To reconcile an apparent discrepancy which appears between this report and the one submitted by the Comptroller to the Legislature in October last, I may state, that since the Comptroller's report was submitted, and before the 1st January inst., I have received from the Nolensville company and paid into the Treasury, another dividend of $1,440, which was collected by the company before October, but not paid into my hands until after that time.

That the Legislature may the more readily see the productiveness of the State stock in the several companies above mentioned, I have presented in a tabular form. discarding all fractions, the State stock in each,—the amount of interest on the bonds of each,—the dividends received on each,—the per cent. annually collected from each,—and the aggregate of annual profit or loss to the State from each company, as follows:

	Capital.	Interest on bonds.	Annual dividends	Per cent. on capital	Profit.	Loss.
Lebanon and Nashville	80,000	4,200	3,700	4 5/8	—	500
Franklin and Columbia.....	75,990	3,795	3,447	4 1/2	-	348
Nolensville	47,000	2,350	1,440	3 1/2	—	910
Nashville and Charlotte.....	30,000	1,500	1,125	3 3/4	—	375
Columbia Central	139,000	6,950	963	11-16	—	5,986
Lebanon and Sparta	85,800	4,290	1,080	1 1/4	—	3,210
Nashville and Kentucky	50,000	2,500	925	1 7/8	—	1,574
Clarksville and Russellville	37,500	1,875	1,587	4 1/4	—	287
Columbia, Pulaski, Elkton and Alabama...	126,600	6,330	728	9-16	—	5,602
Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville...	66,666	3,499	5,500	8 1/4	2,000	—

In a compromise made between the Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville turnpike company and the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad company, in regard to a conflict of the right of way, the latter company agreed to pay the former $4,000, the State's part of which, $,1,666 66, has been paid over to me as stated in a former part of this report. The said railroad company further agreed to transfer in its stock at par, 25 per cent on the stock of the said turnpike company.

The Murfreesboro' and Manchester turnpike road is yet in an unfinished condition. The suit instituted by the Attorney General against the delinquent parties, is still pending under assurances from the defendants that they will finish the work in some short time.

In concluding this report, allow me to reiterate the closing recommendation which I had the honor to submit in my report of the

12th of November, 1849, in relation to a more efficient plan of collecting the tolls in the several companies in which the State has an interest,—and while it is a matter of congratulation that the reported tolls for the last two years, exceed the amount reported for the two preceding years, by $13,635 78, yet it is believed, many of the tolls are lost, more from the inefficiency of existing laws upon the subject, than from any defect in their administration.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. A. RAMSEY,

Sec. of State, and Internal Improvement Commissioner.

REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY

ON THE

PROBABLE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

REPORT.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Jan. 19, 1852.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I received on the 16th instant a copy of your resolution, No. 113, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Comptroller of the Treasury be required to furnish to the Senate at as early a day as practicable, an estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury to the 1st Monday in October, 1853, so as to show what will be the probable condition of the Treasury of the State at that time."

In compliance with the foregoing resolution, I herewith hand you an estimate predicated on existing revenue laws, and the payments now authorized by law to be made out of the State Treasury.

RECEIPTS.

From sheriffs and collectors	$350,000
From clerks of the courts	250,000
Planters' Bank bonus	20,000
Lawrenceburg do.	1,000
Bank of East Tennessee do.	200
Insurance Companies	4,000
Nett profits of the State Bank	375,000
Dividends from turnpike companies	40,000
	$1,040,200

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses of the Legislature	$70,000
" Executive Department	15,000
" Judiciary	70,000
" Attorney General	2,000
Costs—State prosecutions	85,000
Conveying convicts to the penitentiary	10,000
Bounty on wolf scalps	1,200
Public printing, including reports	18,000
Apprehending fugitives	3,500
Lunatic Asylum	37,000
Common schools	240,000
County academies	40,000
Tax aggregates and lists	2,500
Storing public arms	600
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	10,000
Blind "	10,000
Interest on bonds of the State	400,000
Redemption of Union Bank bonds	125,000
Exchange on same	1,250
Miscellaneous expenses	15,000
Total disbursements	$1,156,050
Balance in Treasury, 1st Monday of Oct. 1851	$222,771 80
Receipts to 1st Monday in Oct. 1853	1,040,200 00
	1,262,971 80
Deduct disbursements for two years ending 1st Monday of Oct. 1853	1,156,050 00
Leaving in Treasury, 1st Monday of Oct. 1853	$106,921 80

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The foregoing estimated receipts are based on existing revenue laws. The increased value of property in the State, it is believed, justifies the estimated receipts from sheriffs and collectors. In making this estimate, I have left off the tax heretofore levied for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum. Should this be continued, I presume it will be appropriated for completing the buildings and furnishing the same.

The profits from the Bank of Tennessee, and other receipts, are based on past payments into the State Treasury.

The disbursements are estimated on the laws now in existence. The amount placed to Lunatic Asylum is based on payments already made to that Institution, since my report up to 1st Monday of October, 1851, and on the annual appropriation of $6,000 for the support of the same.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR R. CROZIER,

Comptroller of the Treasury.

REPORT

OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE PENITENTIARY.

The Joint Select Committee who were appointed by a joint resolution of both Houses of this General Assembly, to examine into the state and condition of the Penitentiary, beg leave to make the following report:

Your Committee regarding the object of the resolution by which it was organized, to look mainly to the financial condition of the institution, have confined its examination to that purpose. But in prosecuting that inquiry, a somewhat casual observation enable us to state, that the management and government of the institution in other respects is as good as could be desired, considering the means placed at the disposal of the various officers in charge of it.

The following condensed statement will show at a glance the indebtedness of the institution, as well as the assets, on the 1st day of January, 1852. For details, reference may be made to the schedule accompanying this report, which was made from the sworn statements of the officers and clerks in charge, and may be relied upon as exhibiting the true condition of the Penitentiary at the date referred to.

An inventory, or list of the debts, &c., named below, is herewith filed and made a part of this report.

Amount of acc'ts due which are deemed good -		$7,540 23
" notes with interest - - - - -		3,329 48
In full - - - - -		$10,869 71
Amount of acc'ts (doubtful) - - - - -		$1,324 59
" notes with interest - - - - -		884 51
In full, one half considered good -		$2,209 10

Amount of acc'ts (bad,) - - - -		$6,478 44
" " notes and interest (bad,) - - -		11,449 54
In full (bad) - - - - - -		$17,927 98
Amount brought forward, good, bad and doubtful,		$31,006 79
" inventary, raw material and manufactured articles, - - - - - -		4,945 84
Cash on hand 1st January, 1852, - - - -		430 05
Assets in full, - - - - - -		$36,382 68
Credit by depreciation in raw material, - -		391 83
		$35,990 85
Acc'ts due to sundry persons - -	$7,148 63	
Amount due State bank (overchecked)	1,816 74	
" " on notes held by Smiley and Watkins - - - - -	511 19	
Reliable outstanding debts - - -	800 00	
Amount due from Penitentiary, - - -		$10,276 56

Your committee beg leave to state that owing to the fact that so large a number of the convicts having been detailed for labor in constructing the State Capitol, the institution is unable to sustain itself, and will therefore be forced to ask a direct appropriation out of the treasury to enable it to defray current expenses.

It is estimated that not less than twenty-five thousand dollars will answer the purposes of the institution, and that sum is recommended to be appropriated.

Your committee would further state, that it is estimated by the officers of the said institution, that about one-half of the doubtful debts, as set forth in the foregoing exhibit, may be collected, and they would suggest that in order to simplify the keeping of the books of the Penitentiary, that the agent of the same should keep a separate account, to be called the suspended debts, to which should be transferred all notes and accounts that are considered bad, on hand by limitation, &c.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. W. CARTER,
Chairman of the Committee on the part of the Senate.

M. B. KING,
Chairman of the Committee on the part of the House of Rep.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE

TO THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE MEMORIAL

OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

With the view to prevent, as far as possible, the hitherto great and melancholy loss of life and property by steamboat disasters of various kinds in the United States—and especially on the Western and South Western waters—the following facts and considerations are respectfully addressed to Congress for legislative action.

Your memorialists have witnessed with regret the utter inefficacy of former legislation on the subject of explosions of steamboat boilers and the collapses of the flues; and, on examining into the history of explosions, are led to conclude that radical defects exist in the iron of which very many steamboat boilers are now made. That nearly, if not all, the explosions that occurred prior to the introduction of puddled and boiled iron into our western markets, can be traced to the cast iron boiler heads, or to other discoverable defects in the iron of which the boilers were made, as illustrated in the explosions of the Car of Commerce, Helen McGregor, and Gen. Robinson, all of which explosions were occasioned by the giving way of the cast iron heads.

Your memorialists have been informed by practical men, that puddled and boiled iron do not possess the toughness of fibre, or the purity of composition, necessary for boiler iron. That when exposed to a moderate heat it is liable to become crystalized and return to its original cast iron condition. That the time required to effect this return to cast iron is indefinite, and depends on the amount of foreign matter combined with the iron, and the nature of the combination. That puddled and boiled iron will be destroyed by oxydation in about half the time required to destroy wood char-

coal iron of the same thickness. That puddled and boiled iron are made in a reverbatory furnace, stone coal or coke used as a fuel, and scoria or cinder as a flux. This fuel and flux contains a large amount of the very materials which enter into combination with iron to its great injury. So large an amount of the foreign matter enters into combination with the iron in the puddling and boiling process, that the manufacturer gets almost as much merchant iron as he did of cast iron, for there is said not to be a loss in weight of exceeding 8 per cent, whilst the average loss in the conversion of cast iron into merchant iron in wood charcoal forge furnaces, is 33⅓ per cent. Iron made with wood charcoal in a forge furnace, is not liable to become crystalized or return to cast iron, however often heated. It is known that wood charcoal iron is superior in every respect to puddled or boiled iron—That the English import largely every year iron from Sweden, made with wood charcoal, in consequence of its superiority over their own puddled and boiled iron.

It is said to be the practice of some manufacturers of boiler iron, to take two or more small blooms and weld them together, and make what they call a boiler slab, out of which they make boiler iron. This is called piled iron, and when subject to frequent heatings, is liable to split or separate where it was welded, thereby greatly weakening that part of the boiler in which such iron happens to be.

It is said to be the practice of some river men, to so construct the furnace, that the fire extends further upon the outside of the boilers than the water line; in consequence of which, that part of the boilers exposed to the direct action of the fire above the water line, becomes red hot every time steam is raised, greatly weakening the boilers.

Your memorialists are informed that it is a common practice for engineers to be allowed under certain circumstances, to hang weights at random on the lever of the safety valve. Say it is deemed by the inspector entirely safe to carry 140 pounds pressure to the square inch, the valve is measured, weight calculated, and placed on the lever accordingly. It happens that steam at this pressure commences blowing off—it is said then that the engineer puts weight on the lever to prevent this loss of steam, and the moment he thus places such weight upon the lever, he loses all knowledge of what pressure to the inch the boilers are sustaining.

It is thought that a due regard should be had to qualification and sobriety of officers. At present any company who choose may build a steam boat, and put into her boilers built of any kind of cheap and worthless iron, and then get any kind of incompetent, drunken, or worthless master and engineers to run her, and there is no means by which the community have any right to institute an enquiry as to goodness of material, or capability of officers, however deeply interested.

Your memorialists beg leave respectfully to ask the passage of such laws as will secure the use of good wood charcoal iron in the construction of steamboat boilers. That the boiler iron be made out of blooms of sufficient size, that each bloom will make a sheet of boiler iron, not allowing blooms to be welded together for this purpose. That cast iron boiler heads be prohibited, and instead thereof, good wrought iron heads be required to be used.

That the furnaces of steamboats be required to be so constructed that no part of the boilers above the water line be exposed to the direct action of the fire. That a safety valve be required to be placed on every set of boilers beyond the reach of the engineers, so constructed as to render it impossible to carry a higher degree of pressure to the square inch, than is known to be entirely safe, say, to a forty-inch diameter of boiler, and iron of one-fourth inch thickness, 130 or 140 pounds to the square inch is deemed safe in high pressure boilers, and is thought as much pressure as is prudent to allow.

That upon the top of the flues of each outside boiler be placed cups filled with an alloy that will melt at a less degree of heat than is required to weaken iron, and so connected with a safety valve or guard on the boilers, as that the melting of the alloy will allow the safety valve or guard to rise and let steam escape, thereby indicating a want of water in time to guard against a collapse of the flues, or it is thought that lead rivets put through the top of each flue, by melting, would indicate a want of water in time to guard against collapse of the flues.

That an inspection of boiler iron be required to be made by a competent inspector, furnished with a proper government break, calculated to test the toughness, solidity and purity of the iron, before it is put into boilers; that all iron found to be of sufficient strength, purity and solidity, he be required to put a stamp on, and that it be made a felony to put into a steamboat boiler any iron not having this government stamp on it.

That the strength of steamboat boilers should be tested at least twice each year by hydraulic, hydrostatic or other proper pressure or test, and the inspector be required to raise the pressure in this test at least thirty pounds to the square inch above the pressure of steam allowed to be carried in the boilers. That a rigid examination of steamboat officers should be required, as to capability, sobriety, &c. That the masters and engineers of steamboats be sworn not to move the weights on the lever of the safety valve, so as to increase the pressure allowed to be carried in the boilers; nor to hang on the valves additional weight to that placed thereon by the proper inspectors. That such penalties as your Honorable body may deem proper be imposed on masters, owners and engineers for non-compliance with the requisitions of the laws on this subject. That in order to secure an impartial and independent discharge of duty on the part of inspectors of boiler iron and steamboat boilers, it is desirable their fees should be paid by the

collectors of customs, and not by the manufacturers of iron, owners or master of steamboats.

It may not be out of place here to bring before Congress the consideration of the subject of the conflicting interests of steam navigation and railways and other roads, with regard to the question of bridges over navigable streams, which is daily growing into greater importance. On the one side is claimed the right of free and unrestricted navigation; on the other it is alleged that the great interests of the country demand that reasonable restrictions and limitations be put upon the height and size of steamers and their chimnies, or that the latter be arranged to be lowered to the deck of the boat when necessary. The truth and justice of the latter proposition can hardly be denied, and can be easily established and illustrated by events of recent occurrence at this city. A bridge built about thirty years since, supposed at the time to be of sufficient elevation, and not complained of for many years, was recently removed because of its obstructing the free navigation of the Cumberland river. Another, built a few hundred yards above, with an additional elevation of about twenty-eight feet, was also found to be inadequate to give free passage to the largest sized boats with their enormously high chimnies, and that, too, at a stage of water barely sufficient to float them with full freight. This bridge is not much, if any thing, less than one hundred feet above low water, and forty above extreme high water mark. Such facts shew how imperative the necessity of legislation on the subject. Boats are built of too immoderate size and height for any useful or necessary purposes of internal commerce or intercourse. Their chimnies, now of enormous height, should be made to lower to their decks. In short no boat should be allowed to stand more than forty feet above water. Nor should bridges for any purpose, be required to be built with a greater elevation than that above *ordinary high water mark—not extreme high water*, which only occurs at long intervals. This will be yielding to the right, of free navigation much more than is asked or allowed to it on the streams most navigated in Europe—the Rhine, the Rhone, the Soane and the Thames, all spanned by numerous bridges, the average height of which does not exceed twenty-five or thirty feet; and yet present upon their surface a busy scene of commerce, not witnessed upon our rivers of similar size and capacity.

A compromise to this effect seems to be imperatively demanded by the interests of the country, and wholly without valid objections of any kind. The superior advantages, facility and safety to life and property, of railway communication—the great number projected and likely to be constructed, connecting the various sections of our extended country in every direction, and affording outlets to its various and valuable productions, where navigation affords none, or partial and uncertain ones—requires some consideration and favor from Congress.

Whereupon,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge upon the Congress of the United States, the importance of action on this memorial, and that the Governor be requested to forward a copy of this memorial and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

MEMPHIS HOSPITAL,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

REPORT.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, NOW IN SESSION.

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with our duty, and in accordance with *our* custom, for several years past, the Board of Trustees of the Memphis Hospital, beg leave to present to your honorable body, a biennial report, of the statistics pertaining to the Institution embracing the subject of its condition, and whatever other matters, relating to its administration and government, they may be enabled to communicate.

Since our appointment, by your honorable predecessors, we have carefully pursued such a course as we deemed best calculated to afford the greatest amount of relief, in proportion to the means placed at our disposal, which we regret to inform you, falls far short of meeting the pressing necessities of hundreds of sick and destitute, who seek at our hands, such aid as is expected from an institution of this kind, located as we are, centrally so to speak, in the Great Valley of the West; ours becomes the prominent stopping point, *especially* for the destitute and sick, both ascending and descending the Mississippi river; the number of which we are able to state from the statistics of our Hospital Physician, to amount to over three thousand persons, to whom we have only been able to extend a shadow of comfort to six hundred and fifty-nine (659) persons within the two years, as appears from our Physician's report.

We have so often presented these facts; and so often through our Representatives, asked governmental aid, in the erection of a Marine Hospital, where citizens from all the States, whose frequently unforeseen sickness, compels them to ask a shelter, for a few brief hours, from the bleak winds of winter, or the burning beams of a mid-summer's sun, when overtaken by disease, far from home and friends, without medical aid, or the means to procure them a comfortable night's lodging, that we feel loth to recur to them, and should not do so, only that we feel in duty bound to state facts as they are, and hope the time may not be far distant when our voices will be heard.

Our receipts and expenditures, for the two years now ending, embrace the following items, to which we ask your careful attention. Believing that, under the present organization, with the amount of money set apart for the support of the Hospital, that a more economical system cannot be adopted. The expenditures for the improvements of the Hospital building during our administration, seem to be large, but on an examination of the necessity and kind of improvements, no doubt can arise as to their propriety, especially when it is taken into view, that we have met the expenditures mostly out of the funds derived from those persons admitted into the Hospital, who had no claims to our charity, and were able to pay for the accommodation. Many of our citizens send their slaves, when afflicted with the small pox, to the pest-house of the Hospital, (built by us.) to receive the nursing and medical aid we afford, and pay a fair remuneration for such attention, which produces no inconsiderable sum without interfering in the least with the ability of the Institution to extend its charities to the destitute.

By reference to the last report, made to your honorable predecessors, in October, 1849, you will find the balance in the hands of the Treasurer to be 303 27

Received from W. L. Dewoody, Clerk, for taxes collected by him under law, 1847,	912 00	
" " W. L. Dewoody, out of appropriation made last session,	7,649 76	
" " Hospital Physician collected from patients admitted to pay	1,545 05	
" amount paid to treasurer by patients,	125 00	
" from city corporation for pauper patients, paid for admission,	1,058 00	
		11,613 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

By cash paid Hospital Steward for board of patients, at 30 cent per day, within the two years,	3,088 50	
" " paid for hire of servants, pest-house nurses, &c.,	2,151 28	
" " paid Dr. G. A. Smith's salary as Hospital physician for 2 years to date,	1,200 00	
" " paid for 162 interments, at $4 50 each	727 50	
" " paid for coal, fuel, &c.,	654 23	
" " " for Drugs,	695 54	
" " " for Liquors used as medicines,	316 25	
" " " for Merchandize, blankets, mattrasses, sheetings, &c.	454 10	
" " " for sundry improvements as follows:		
To guttering and painting,	250 00	
For building 2 porticoes north and south ends,	475 00	
" Iron gratings for 12 windows,	306 60	
" 40 Iron bedsteads,	489 37	
" setting up, slatting same,	91 50	
" plastering, white washing and setting grates,	180 76	
Cash for sending invalid patients home,	45 00	
" paid sundry expenses, hack hire, labor on grounds and Secretary's expenses,	314 15	
		11,439 78
Balance on hand,		173 30

With the following estimate of means for carrying on the Institution for the balance of the time for which we were appointed as the guardians of your donations, viz:

To balance on hand,	173 30
Due from individuals,	293 81
" from City Corporation,	1,010 00
Balance due from W. L. Dewoody, Clerk, of the $10,000 donated,	2,350 24
	3,827 35

We are indebted as follows:

To Hospital Steward last year,	1,000 00
" Medicines furnished,	430 00
For coal and fuel,	150 00
Estimated necessary for the Steward's department, nurses, &c.,	2,000 00
	3,580 00

Before closing our report, we deem it necessary to subjoin a brief statement, showing the birth place or residence of those (so far as known) who have shared the benefits of this Hospital for the last two years. Admitted,

From Ireland	255	England	15
" Tennessee	147	Germany	26
" Alabama	17	Italy	1
" Kentucky	20	Holland	1
" Mississippi	32	Mexico	1
" Pennsylvania	10	Wales	1
" New York	17	Poland	4
" Missouri	9	Scotland	7
" Ohio	9	Canada	4
" Virginia	6	Switzerland	1
" Indiana	5	Austria	1
" Louisiana	2	Arkansas	4
" Wisconsin	1	France	1
Negroes	20		
Unknown	30	Total	659

Of this number 162 have died; this at first glance may seem to be a very large per centum, in comparison to the number admitted, but when it is taken into consideration, that not over one in six, of the applications are admitted, owing to the inability of the Institution, for the want of means, to receive more, it is necessarily the case, that none but the most needy, and worn out by disease, are received.

We would further remark, that it is a very common occurrence, especially during the prevalence of Cholera, that many have died within a few hours after they arrived, and some while on the way, so that the large number of deaths cannot fairly indicate the success of treating disease at this hospital, in comparison with many others, for the reasons above stated.

Under the present organization and system of conducting this Institution, all has been done to promote the health and comfort of those placed under its care, that, we think, could be done, though far from what the Board could have desired. With increased means, adequate to meet the wants and necessities of our location, they are of opinion, that a system of boarding and furnishing might be adopted, so as greatly to reduce the cost per patient, &c.

In closing our report, we beg leave to remark, that the Hospital buildings, and grounds, have never been in better condition since they have been erected, and will require but little further to be expended for some time to come. Believing that, in your wisdom, and discretion, you will adopt such a policy for the future government or management of this Institution, as will insure the most efficient administration of its affairs,

We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

EUGENE McGIVENEY, *President.*
J. M. PATRICK, *Secretary.*
EDWARD HICKMAN,
GEORGE W. FISHER,
W. B. WALDRAN,
LEVI PRESCOTT,
} *Board of Trustees.*

Memphis, October 1851.

REPORT

OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON BANKS.

The undersigned, Joint Committee on Banks, instructed by resolution of the General Assembly, passed on ———, "to inquire into and report upon the management of the Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, since the adjournment of the last Legislature, and ascertain and report what losses have been or are likely to be sustained upon the business of said bank since that time, and what defalcations have occurred, and when and to what amount, and report in detail and with as little delay as possible," beg leave to report that the committee are of the opinion that the bank has never been better managed since its creation, than it has been during the period specified in your resolution.

Within this period, no losses have as yet been ascertained, and as to losses likely to be realized, the committee can only present the impression derived from the officers of the bank, and from Mr. Allen the agent at New Orleans, whose statement as to the Conrey bills, (the most important item of suspended debt) contracted within the two years is hereto appended, marked A. This general impression is that a margin of $65,000 reported by the bank officers over and above a nett profit of 8 per cent. on the actual capital of the bank for the last four years, viz: from 1st January 1848, to 12th November, 1851, is abundantly sufficient to cover any supposed losses, either at the principal bank or branches during that period. It may be proper to state that Mr. Allen, the agent at New Orleans, has for nine years been employed by the bank, during which time he has purchased several millions of dollars of exchange, and prior to the purchase of the Conrey bills already alluded to, the total losses on his purchases are stated at

$6,500, proving his prudence and sagacity as an agent under long trial and extensive transactions.

From information received at the bank, we find that the late Teller is a defaulter to the amount of about $16,000, which is believed to be covered by sufficient securities.

The committee could have presented so much of this report as applies to the principal bank at an earlier period, but for a desire to render it fuller by obtaining from the several branches statements of their condition, called for by a resolution of the committee.

The synopsis below gives the amount of bad and doubtful debts at each branch that has reported, and by a supplementary report, the condition of the two branches not yet heard from, will be hereafter communicated.

The committee have felt urged to make this report, believing that it contains all that is material for the General Assembly before acting upon the Governor's nomination of the Board of Directors. For it is to be borne in mind that this board has to organize agreeably to law on the 1st day of January ensuing, and some time must be allowed for proper notice.

The following is a synopsis of reports, made under oath by the officers of the respective branches from January 1st, 1848, to 12th November, 1851.

	BAD.	DOUBTFUL
Branch at Shelbyville,	$675,	none.
" Sparta,	$250,	none.
" Sommerville,	none,	none.
" Clarksville,	none,	none.
" Columbia,	$127,	$51.
" Trenton,	$711 35,	$640.

The above synopsis embraces all the returns yet received. The Athens and Rogersville branches yet to be heard from are the most remote and will probably send in their reports in a short time.

All which is respectfully submitted, 20th December, 1851.

P. ANDERSON,
Chairman of Committee of the Senate.

ALEX. JACKSON,
Chairman of Committee of House of Representatives.

(A.)

STATEMENT OF MR. ALLEN IN REGARD TO THE CONREY BILLS.

The bills of P. Conrey, jr., on S. Jaudon & Co., New York, were bought by me in New Orleans on the days that they severally bear date, and were considered by me as first rate bills. I had bought those bills in previous seasons, and they were promptly paid. I had bought them also during the last season previous to the purchase of those that were protested, all of which were promptly paid at maturity. The drawer, Mr. Conrey, was a large property holder in New Orleans, had been long a resident of that city, and from his high standing as a man of integrity and wealth, I considered his bills safer than a great many others that were predicated on the purchase of cotton at the high prices then ruling, and bought his bills in preference to others offering at the same time. As to the probability of Mr. Conrey's untimately being able to pay the bills—at the time I left New Orleans in July last, he assured me that he would, as soon as he could go to New York and investigate the affairs of Jaudon & Co., be able to determine what he could do for his creditors, and that he had not the slightest doubt but he could, and would pay all his liabilities if he could have time extended to him.

I engaged the services of an experienced and talented lawyer to attend to the interest of the bank during my absence from New Orleans, to whom the bills have been sent. When I left New Orleans, I had no doubt of the ultimate payment of those bills, and I have since then had no authentic information to cause a change in my opinion on this score.

JOSEPH W. ALLEN, Agent.

Nashville, Nov. 17th, 1851.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON BANKS.

The Joint Committee on Banks, by whom the foregoing report was submitted, and to whom it was afterwards recommitted, respectfully present the following supplementary report, as the result of subsequent investigations into the condition of the principal bank and branches.

Since said report was made, statements have been received from the branches of Rogersville and Athens, verified by the oath of the officers of said branches, from which it appears that from the 1st January, 1848, to 12th November, 1851, the amount of bad debt at Rogersville is $1000; doubtful debt, none. At Athens, bad debt none, and doubtful debt none. Which being added to the amount in former report, makes at all the branches for the time mentioned, a bad and doubtful debt of $3,454 35.

The committee have counted the money on hand, examined the notes and bills discounted, bills under protest, and State Bonds purchased, and found the several amounts to be correct, and to correspond with the bank report submitted in the early part of the session.

The following statement, which has been made out from an examination of the books of the principal bank, all show the operations of said bank, and the amount of business done for the same time, from the 1st January, 1848, to the 12th Nov., 1851, viz:

Notes discounted,	$3,524,441 06.
Bills "	4,333,978 06.
Eastern and Southern Exchange,	3,346,254 00.
Total amount,	$11,204,673 12.

The financial operations of such an amount, even in the soundest and most prosperous condition of commerce, and of the money market, losses are almost inevitable, but in such a period as the last season, when the market opened with extreme high prices for the great staples of the country, and suffered in its progress, a sudden and almost unprecedented decline, the liability to loss in bills and other promises of payment predicated on shipments of produce is peculiar, taxing severely the prudence, diligence and judgment of those who manage the monetary affairs of the country.

The amount of bills under protest on the 12th of November,

1851, was $187,272 58, which sum has been reduced by payments since that time to.....$164,153 64.

Of this balance, there was discounted previous to 1st January, 1848,.....$26,443 12.

Whole amount purchased since,.....$137,710 52.

Amount of Conrey's drafts purchased at New Orleans, referred to by Mr. Allen, in his statement, appended to the original report,.....$41,089 80.

Leaving this sum discounted at the bank since 1st January, 1848,.....$96,620 72.

It is admitted on all hands, that there is great difficulty with the committee, and even with the officers of the bank, in the present unfinished state of these transactions, in estimating with exactness the probable loss; the best that can be expected under the present obscurity of the subject, is an approximation. A portion of these debts are beyond all question as good and as well secured as any due the institution. Such of them as are regarded as doubtful were all drawn on shipments of produce, cotton and tobacco. In some instances, accounts of sales have been received, but in a large majority of cases, they have not, and the probable loss is matter of conjecture. Time alone can disclose what compromises as to balances that may remain uncollected the bank may hereafter effect. In the absence of full knowledge of these circumstances, material to an exact estimate, the committee have had some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. The opinion of the officers of the bank, who are more familiar with each transaction and the securities that are looked to for payment, than your committee can be, is, that the probable loss upon these debts will be from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. But suppose the estimates of the officers and agent of the bank are rejected as too favorable to the institution, the committee in looking to an approximation to the true result, would consider it a liberal concession to such a supposition, to admit, that one half of the bad and doubtful debt may be lost. The statement would then stand as follows:

Balance on bills discounted at the bank since 1st January, 1848, that may be classed as doubtful,.....$51.929 09.

Add Conrey's drafts due principal bank,.....41,089 80.

" " " Columbia branch,.....9,207 56.

Other debts due the branches reported as bad or doubtful,.....3,454 35.

Will make,.....$105,680 80.

Half of this sum would be,.....52,840 40.

Profits from 1st January, 1848, to 1st January, 1849,.....$184,573 34.

Profits from 1st Jan., 1849,	to 1st Jan.,	1850,	180,450	75.
" " 1850,	"	1851,	223,972	00.
" " 1851,	"	1852,	204,781	82.
			$793,777	91.

Capital employed, estimated at $2,300,000,* for the four years at eight per cent. would be,.....736,000 00.

Leaving a balance of.....$57,777 91.
to cover the supposed loss as above.

But whatever may be the difference of opinion, as to either of the foregoing conclusions, there is one position which the committee believe cannot be successfully controverted, and that is, if the whole of the foregoing list of doubtful claims, is set down as a total loss, still the profits on the capital employed for the period embraced in the investigation, viz: from 1st of January, 1848, to 12th November, 1851, has been as large as for any corresponding period since the establishment of the bank.

The committee append hereto, for your information, statements prepared in obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly, and marked "B," showing the amount of capital of the principal bank and each one of its branches.

All which is respectfully submitted,

P. ANDERSON,
Chairman of the committee on the part of the Senate.
ALEX. JACKSON,
Chairman of committee on the part of the House.
S. McCAMMON,
JAS. A. ROGERS,
E. R. OSBORNE,
Senate Committee.
RUSSELL HOUSTON,
G. W. MABRY,
JAS. B. COOKE,
House committee.

*NOTE.—The remaining capital at Athens, a large portion of which is in real estate, is unproductive, (see table herewith submitted.) This is also the case with the real estate (besides banking houses) held by the principal bank and the other branches—hence the capital employed is estimated as above at $2,300,000.

(B.)

FROM 1st JULY, 1849, TO 1st JULY, 1850.

	Nominal capital.	Deficit.	Actual capital.	Profits.
Nashville,	1,325,916 53	427,508 71	898,407 82	80,341 09
Rogersville,	254,208 00	46,773 98	207,434 02	20,169 10
Sparta,	223,931 00	26,593 34	197,337 66	17.320 88
Shelbyville,	223,931 00	29,298 00	194,633 00	21,519 44
Columbia,	190,130 83	32,963 84	157,166 99	3,421 44
Clarksville,	223,931 00	62,871 97	161,059 03	5,720 39
Trenton,	254,208 00	37,357 45	216,850 55	22,041 42
Sommerville,	254,208 00	40,291 18	213,916 82	19,233 72
Athens,	249,149 21	106,302 56	*142,846 65	*244 98
	3,199,613 57	809,961 03	2,389,652 54	190,012 46
Add dividend at Columbia, not included in former statement.....				3,134 53
				193,146 99

(B.)

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 1st JULY, 1851.

	Nominal capital.	Deficit.	Actual capital.	Profits.
Nashville,	1,325,900 69	427,492 87	898,407 82	83,582 23
Rogersville,	254,208 00	46,773 98	207,434 02	28,285 86
Sparta,	227,250 38	26,593 34	200,657 04	16,120 48
Shelbyville,	223,931 00	29,298 00	194,633 00	21,515 71
Columbia,	181,416 51	24,249 52	159,166 99	8,015 96
Clarksville,	223,931 00	62,871 97	161,059 03	11,804 73
Trenton,	254,208 00	37,359 45	216,850 55	30,344 74
Sommerville,	254,208 00	40,291 18	213,916 82	23,320 11
Athens,	249,149 21	106,302 56	*142,846 65	*662 37
	3,194,202 79	801,230 87	2,392,971 92	223,652 19
Deduct amount improperly entered by Sparta brauch as capital stock,.....			3,319 38	
			2,389,652 54	

Paid Treasurer on 31st, August, 1850,	193,146 99,	12	months.
" " 15th Jan., 1851	117,037 95,	6	"
" " 12th Aug., "	106,614 24,	6	"
Total dollars,	416,799 18.		
Paid Treasurer, 23d Feb., 1852,	98,167 58,	6	"
Total dollars,	514,966 76.		
Add profits from 1st Jan., 1848, to the 1st July, 1849, being 18 months,	278,811 15,	18	"
Total dollars,	793,777 91.		

	Deficits.	Dividends.
July, 1848,		2,982 56
January, 1849,		3,535 16
July, 1849,	621 86	
January, 1850,		*244 98
July, 1850,	513 23	
January, 1851,		*662 27
July 1851,	2,812 10	
January, 1852,	3,516 36	
	7,463 55	7,425 05
	7,425 05	
Loss by Athens branch last 4 years is,	38 50	

REPORT

OF THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE.

The undersigned having felt it their duty not to sign the report of a majority of the committee, feel constrained to submit a few of the many reasons which influenced them in their action.

While we accord to the majority an honesty of purpose, and a conviction of the truth of the conclusions to which they have driven, we cannot, in view of all the facts which came under our observation, subscribe to many of them.

In the investigation of any given case, involving the conduct and motives of men, many circumstances, not easily given, develope themselves, which go to make up our opinions and conclusions; we will therefore confine ourselves to the main reasons controlling our judgment in the premises.

The undersigned cannot see in what respect the bank has been better managed within the last two years than at any former period of its existence, nor are we able to determine how the majority arrived at such a conclusion when the investigation of your committee was confined alone to the time which has elapsed since 185–, and no comparison having been instituted between the administrations of former periods and the one indicated.

Besides, the undersigned are astonished at such a conclusion, with all the facts connected more particularly with the suspended debt, staring them in the face, all of which will be seen in a subsequent part of the report.

That the bank has made eight per cent. upon her capital stock, and in fact more, the undersigned regard as mere conjecture, as nothing like an approximation as to how much of the suspended debt will ultimately be realized. With a loss of near one million of the principal, and a suspended debt of more than half a million, and an annual increase in the amount of this enormous sum,

it is difficult to imagine the institution in a very great state of prosperity.

Of the notes and bills discounted in the last two years, $187,287, of that amount is now in a suspended state, and the undersigned cannot but believe that a very large proportion of that sum will be lost. Upwards of sixty-one thousand dollars of the suspended debt was created by discounting bills of exchange drawn by three houses in the city of Nashville, some of whom as well as the endorsers at the date of the discounts, and are now irresponsible. It is true that these bills were discounted upon shipments of cotton and tobacco, yet the full cash value of the produce at the then high prices was advanced, and one year has elapsed and no account of sales yet received. Nor have the undersigned any evidence whether the produce has been sold and applied to the payment of other liabilities of the drawers or not, for it will be borne in mind that the amount above mentioned is but a small fraction of the discounts made by the bank to the same firms within the last two years.

The Conrey debt alluded to by the majority, will in the opinion of the undersigned, turn out to be a loss, if not in toto, nearly so. Although the statement of Mr. Allen the agent, who bought their bills is appended, and relied upon by the majority as evidence of a probability that the claim will be finally realized, yet Mr. Allen in a *viva voce* statement upon oath to the committee in reply to interrogatories propounded to him, said that he did not predicate his opinion, that these bills would probably be paid at some time, upon the fact that Conrey had assets at present to pay them, but alone upon his knowledge of the energy and business habits of Mr. C. Mr. Allen was of the opinion that if Mr. Conrey lived he would pay out, so it will at once be seen that the payment of his debt depends upon mere contingency.

The failure of Conrey is for a very large sum, and a part of his creditors have forced him into bankruptcy under the laws of Louisiana, and the undersigned understood Mr. Allen to state that the bank would refuse to be made a party to that proceeding, and if that course is adopted, the uncertainty of the whole matter is increased.

It has been the custom of the bank, within the last two years, as was shown by the testimony of witnesses examined by the committee, to discount a large amount of bills of exchange in cases where both drawers and endorsers were insolvent; but the excuse given for this course is that the discounts, were made upon actual shipments of cotton and tobacco.

Yet the proof shows that the discounts upon the shipments amounted to the full value of the produce, and it is well known that these articles were high during the past and preceding season.

The undersigned cannot regard that as a safe or prudent course, which places the means of the bank in the hands of irresponsible men, upon the faith of produce at its full value or market price—for it subjects the funds of the institution to all the dangers incident to the cotton and tobacco trade—in truth it is but placing the bank in the uncertain position of a speculator. Such a course yields all advantages, and reserves none; if the market maintains itself, she but makes her legitimate profits, but if there be a decline she loses all. Such a course of policy would certainly be impolitic if the advances were made even to ordinarily solvent men, and much more those to not such; for if this course had not have been pursued by the bank, the loss of the sixty-one thousand dollars alluded to above, or any portion of it, would not have been sustained, as these amounts could doubtless have been made upon paper good in itself.

In many instances, bills and notes were suffered to lie after protest for months, without any steps having been taken to collect them; this course the undersigned do not regard as either prudent or safe.

We cannot subscribe to the idea that any institution has been prudently managed, which makes its discounts as the bank of Tennessee has done.

The institution was originally created for the benefit of the whole people of the State, yet her favors have been confined to comparatively a few, and that few, in many instances, speculators without means except those furnished by the bank.

This report is necessarily unmethodized and brief—owing in a great degree to the fact that the report of the majority was not made until Friday of last week, and the undersigned have had but little opportunity of either examining that or the evidences upon which it was made.

J. W. WHITFIELD,
JOHN BALL,
JOS. W. CARTER,
Committee on the part of Senate.
R. FARQUHARSON,
H. R. BATE,
Committee on the part of the House.

REPORT

OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE TO SETTLE WITH COMMISSIONERS OF STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Joint Select Committee, appointed to settle with the Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane in Tennessee, beg leave to report that they have discharged that duty, and find that the Commissioners have received from the Treasury of the State, out of the fund provided for the erection of said Hospital, the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars,.....$85,000 00

From the sale of various articles, &c.,.....1,275 51

Whole amount received by Commissioners,.....$86,275 51

Amount expended as per vouchers exhibited,.....$84,303 92

Leaving in the hands of Commissioners,.....$1,971 59

Which amount has been since paid into the State Treasury, as will be seen by copy of receipt of the Treasurer, which is hereby annexed, and made a part of this report, all of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES P. DUNLAP,
Chairman on part of Senate.

JNO. W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman on part of House of Representatives.

TREASURER'S RECEIPT.

NASHVILLE, Dec., 11th, 1851.

Received of Alexander Allison, Treasurer of Board of Commissioners for building the New State Hospital for the Insane of Tennessee, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty-nine cents, the balance remaining in his hands belonging to the State, and not used by said Commissioners, as will be seen by the report of the Committee, appointed by the present Legislature to settle with said Board of Commissioners.

Signed, A. DIBRELL, Treasurer.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER

APPOINTED TO BEAR A

MEMORIAL

FROM THE

LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA.

REPORT.

The undersigned, recently appointed to bear a memorial from the General Assembly of Tennessee to the Legislature of Georgia, begs leave to report:

That about the first of December, he proceeded to Milledgeville, and through the Governor of Georgia, had your memorial of 10th November past, communicated to the Legislature of that State, then in session.

It was appropriately referred to committees of each branch of the General Assembly, who gave the subjects embraced in it a respectful and thorough consideration; aided by such documentary and other evidence, and such representations as the undersigned was able, and deemed it his duty to give.

The first branch of the memorial relating to conflicts which had arisen between the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company and the Union Branch Rail Road Company of Georgia presented the greatest complication and difficulty. It is perhaps not necessary or proper to state here the various propositions which connected themselves with a consideration of the different branches of the memorial, but it is deemed sufficient to inform you of the specific action taken by the Legislature of that state upon them.

In a conflict between a Tennessee and a Georgia Rail Road Company for the ownership of that part of the Tennessee road lying within the State of Georgia, claimed by each under separate charters, and in which the judicial tribunals of that state had been appealed to for a settlement of the rights of the adverse claimants, the decision must of course be made by the courts, and not by any legal enactment which the Legislature is competent to make.

But believing that Georgia was bound in good faith to secure to the Tennessee company the full and free enjoyment of the rights which the charter of 1847 from that state, proposed to give them whatever might be the legal rights of the opposite claimant arising under her own legislation; and believing further, that her claim to similar rights and protection in Tennessee in reference to her State Rail Road, depended on making the grant good in Georgia to the Tennessee company, the legislature of that state, in response to your memorial, directed the Governor to have dismissed sundry

state prosecutions pending in her courts against the agents of the Tennessee company, which grew out of the conflict between the two companies—and to employ counsel to defend, in behalf of the Tennessee company, the civil suit involving the ownership of the road, and many actions of trespass pending against its officers and agents.

By the action of her Legislature, Georgia has evinced a determination to protect fully the rights of the Tennessee company; and has placed the business embraced in that branch of the memorial on a footing entirely satisfactory to the directory of the company.

Heretofore, no unembarrassed right of legal action has existed against the Western and Atlantic Rail Road, or against the State of Georgia as its proprietor, for any injury to person or property, or for any demand against it which might arise in the prosecution of its business or otherwise.

The chief embarrassment in Tennessee has arisen from the fact that our laws make no provision for bringing the proprietor of the road into court as a defendant.

Your memorial sought to have the road placed upon the footing of other commercial agents performing the duties of common carriers; and although the road and its business in Tennessee are subject to the jurisdiction aud laws of the State, yet, to avoid the appearance of adverse legislation, the legislature of Tennessee preferred that Georgia should provide the remedy suited to the case; and which it was believed she might do without detriment to herself by giving the road a legal corporate existence, with the right to sue, and liability to be sued in a corporate name.

A bill providing for the government of the road, passed the Senate of Georgia making it a corporation; but the joint action of the two houses resulted in the adoption of a bill as reported in the house of representatives, which passed into a law at the close of the session, and, amongst other things, provides as follows: "It "shall be the duty of the Governor of this State to appoint an "officer who shall be styled the superintendent of the Western and "Atlantic Rail Road, and who shall hold his office until the first "of January 1854, or until a successor is qualified." * * * * * * * * * "He shall have power with the approval of the Gov- "ernor, to settle all claims against the Western and Atlantic Rail "Road; and should any dispute arise concerning any claim which "cannot be amicably settled, the claimant shall be authorized to "bring suits in any of the superior courts of the several counties "of this State through which the said road passes, against the "superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road, in his "official character; the judgment which may be obtained shall be "against the said superintendent in his official character, and shall "be satisfied by him from the assets of said Road, but shall not "bind his person or individual property. The said superintendent

"shall also have power to sue officially for any claim due the state "on account of said road."

The law, as passed, gives a right of action in favor of all, whether citizens of Georgia or other states, against the Road in the superior courts of Georgia. How far it will, in connexion with the laws of this State, give legal redress in the courts of Tennessee, to those who may deem themselves aggrieved by the operations of the road, is submitted for your consideration.

A copy of the report of the judiciary committee of the Senate of Georgia, as passed by the Legislature in relation to the two branches of your memorial, to which reference has already been made, is herewith presented.

A bill was introduced and discussed in the House of Representatives to authorize a connexion of the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads at Augusta, and was rejected by a very large majority, for reasons, doubtless which are set forth in the report of the committee of the House of Representatives to whom that branch of your memorial was referred.

A copy of this report is herewith presented; and from the great and growing importance of the subject to the people of Tennessee, its contents should be at once calmly and maturely considered.

It may be taken as expressing the decided sentiments of a very large majority of the people of Georgia, and a fixed determination by them never to permit the desired connexion; the avowed object being to force the great trade expected from the west, to their own seaport at Savannah.

Competition in transportation to the near Atlantic ports, and in trade at the great marts of commerce, are things of immense value to all the great agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of Tennessee and the neighboring states of the interior. This competition would insure low freights and good accommodation on the great thoroughfares, and the highest prices in market for our products. And when we consider the immense amount of exports and imports which we are certain to place on the Rail Roads leading to the Atlantic at no distant day, we can form some estimate of the great advantages to result to our people from low rates of transportation, and full prices in a free and extended market for their products. It would not be extravagant to say that in a very short time, from the rapid extension of Rail Roads which will result from the liberal and enlightened policy which you have just adopted, this want of competition would in ten years or less, tax the people of our state alone, enough to build a line of Rail Road from Chattanooga to the Atlantic Ocean.

The tax in the form of tolls and drayage at the Augusta bridge; the damage done to merchandize and produce in loading and unloading from the cars and exposure while passing from depot to depot—the detention and scattering of stocks &c. are impediments

on the line to Charleston, operating perpetually to the annoyance and loss of all who adopt it as a commercial highway, wholly incompatible with that rapidity and freedom of intercourse with the Atlantic, so essential to our success in the grand scheme of internal improvements on which we are just embarking, and to our prosperity as an agricultural and commercial people.

Taking it then for granted that we are in all time to come to be forced to the port of Savannah on lines of Rail Road which are, even now, unable to accommodate their own local and rapidly increasing business without ruinous delay, and which will be wholly incompetent for the great increase of trade which will soon seek a transit between the Atlantic and our own and neighboring states, in view of the great interests at stake, it behooves us to go to work at once with the energy and spirit which characterize the people of the northern states, and open a direct, unbroken communication by Rail Road with the Atlantic at Charleston and Wilmington.

South Carolina has already extended her Rail Roads from the coast to the foot of the mountains, and but a short space intervenes between them and our roads in Tennessee.

Recent explorations are believed to establish the fact that without a tunnel, and on easy grades, a Rail Road may be run from Anderson, South Carolina, to a connexion with the East Tennessee and Georgia Rail Road so as to give a much shorter line from East Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio to the ocean, than the one by way of Augusta, and equally as short a one from Chattanooga, the head of the Nashville, and Memphis lines of Rail Road.

This route has not heretofore attracted the attention it deserves, from a belief that the right of way could never be had from Georgia to pass the most favorable gap in the mountains which is just within the extreme north east corner of that state. But at the recent session of her legislature a favorable charter was granted for that purpose, and the way is now open for building the road.

The task of its accomplishment is before us, and must be performed. We owe it to our greatest interests; and we owe it to the successful accomplishment of the great system of Rail Roads which your enlightened forecast has decreed by a pledge of eight millions of dollars of public aid, shall soon come into operation among us.

This state aid will call forth even a greater amount of private capital to be invested in these enterprizes, and we may soon expect an investment, little, if any, short of twenty millions of dollars depending mainly for a profit, or profitable use, on an easy and expeditious communication with the Atlantic Ocean.

Shall we be confined to the exactions, the monopoly of a single line of road, to a single point of trade; and this road now, in the absence of any Rail Road connexion at the west, confessedly unable to accommodate the business which is already offered to it.

The whole line from Chattanooga to Savannah is blocked, and there is scarcely a warehouse on it that has not freight awaiting transportation which it is not in the power of the line, or any part of it, to give.

Charleston with the spirit which prompted her to heavy pledges in former times to reach Cincinnati, and more recently to bestow her treasure with no niggard hand for the construction of Rail Roads to the Cumberland and Mississippi rivers, will doubtless, to perfect the great system which we are just establishing, aid us in removing this only barrier which intervenes between her and the great west.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road is verging upon that point where it is to become a great element of power in the prosecution of a direct, unobstructed line to Charleston. That company will be found ready to do its full share when the time for action comes.

The Carolina, North Alabama, North Mississippi, and many of the Kentucky roads, having a direct interest in this line, their co-operation, and that of upper and central South Carolina may be confidently anticipated.

If the charters already granted by you do not sufficiently provide for this great connexion, suitable additional enactments should be made at once, leaving, untrammelled by calls for particular localities or points of connexion, the way open for the selection of the best route or routes to be found to the North Carolina line in the direction of Clayton, Georgia, and Anderson, South Carolina.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. WHITESIDE.

Nashville, Feb. 19, 1852.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY

FOR THE CESSION OF CERTAIN TERRITORY.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

The undersigned, who were, by resolutions adopted by your honorable body, appointed commissioners to attend the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and negotiate for the cession to Tennessee of certain territory, beg leave respectfully to report:

That at the time notice of our appointment as such commissioners arrived, one of us was from home at Memphis, and knew nothing of his appointment till his arrival at home on the 31st ult. In the mean time, the other of us used his best endeavors to learn at what time the Legislature of Kentucky would adjourn; and as the rivers were blocked with ice, and the mails stopped, nothing definite could be learned, but from the best information that could be obtained, it was believed said Legislature would take a recess from about the 22nd of December to the 8th of January; consequently, at the first moment possible, which was on the 1st day of January, we started. We got a boat on the 4th of January, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 8th, just in time to learn that the Legislature was about to adjourn *sine die*; so the object of our mission has failed.

We respectfully suggest that the commission be renewed and continued till the next session of the Legislature, so that the commissioners may attend early in the session of the next Kentucky Legislature.

We would also suggest the propriety of either appointing three commissioners, giving power for two to act, or to make the commission joint and several, so that one can act, for we know not what changes time may produce.

We deem the acquisition of the territory in question a very desirable object. It is small in extent, but it is as fertile a section of land as any in the West. It contains a voting population of about forty, and considerable wealth. It is so situated that the people have to pass twelve miles through Tennessee to get to their own county site, and they are unanimously in favor of being annexed to Tennessee, as they have signified by a petition to their Legislature, signed by every voter and every tax payer residing there.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

S. W. COCHRAN,
R. N. LEWIS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *Jan. 9th*, 1852.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.

19

REPORT.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Jan. 26, 1852.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

I have this day received a report from the Trustees of East Tennessee University, in compliance with an act passed Feb. 9th, 1850, chapter 130, section 9, and herewith transmit the same.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR R. CROZIER,
Comptroller.

To the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee:

It having been suggested to us, the Board of Trustees of East Tennessee University, that it may have been the object of the 9th section of the act of 1849–'50, chapter 130, to embrace this institution, we choose to make a report, although we have never received any portion of the State funds; on the contrary, the State, by its legislation, has reduced our funds received from North Carolina through Congress, not less, in principal and interest, than fifty thousand dollars, which in equity and conscience, they ought to take an early opportunity to make good.

We forward herewith the report of our Treasurer.

Extract from the Minutes:

D. A. DEADERICK,
Secretary, &c.

KNOXVILLE, *Jan.* 17, 1852.

STATEMENT *of the amount of Means belonging to East Tennessee University, made to the Trustees at the close of the session ending 5th August*, 1851.

AVAILABLE.		
Twenty-nine Tennessee 5 per cent. Bonds, each,	$1,000 00	$29,000 00
Bond of the corporation of Knoxville, due April 3rd, 1854,		6,435 00
Notes for loans on individual security, due 28th January, 1852,		2,778 40
Cash on hand,	$2,778 26	
Less the amount to be paid out for charges for the past session, including amount of salaries, repairs, &c.	$1,129 66	
		1,648 60
		$39,862 00
UNAVAILABLE, OR FROM WHICH NOTHING WAS RECEIVED LAST SESSION.		
Judgment against Crutchfield's heirs for claim against L. Lea, (good) with interest to 6th August, 1851,	$4,668 00	
Protested draft of Merchants' Insurance Company, Nashville, calculated (bad)	3,113 14	
Corporation notes for interest on the bond, with interest to 3rd August, 1851,	819 11	
		8,600 25
		$48,462 25
To which should be added estimated value of College property in Knoxville, viz:		
Main College building; 2 four-story Halls; 3 Professors' houses; 1 boarding house; Library and apparatus; College grounds,		50,000 00
		$98,462 25

D. A. DEADRICK, *Treasurer.*

KNOXVILLE, *Jan.* 17, 1852.

NOTE.—The sums $1,648 60, and $819 11, amount of corporation notes for interest on the bond, paid since the date of the above statement, have, in part, been used to purchase two additional State bonds, making the number now owned by the College, 31, of $1,000 each. D. A. D.

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE ERECTION OF

THE STATE CAPITOL,

IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTION NO. 53.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 53.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the State Capitol shall make a specific report to the Senate of this General Assembly, of all the cost thereon up to this time, including the yearly salary of the architect, the number of Penitentiary and other hands yearly employed, the price of said labor, the yearly cost and progress of said building, what remains yet to be done, and a definite calculation (not a conjecture) of all necessary expenses to complete the same.

(A true copy.) Test, H. H. HARRISON,
Clerk.

ADOPTED 10th Nov., 1851.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Senate of the
General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

The Commissioners for the erection of the State Capitol, in reply to the Senate's resolution No. 53, which seems from its date to have been adopted on the 10th of November last, but of the passage of which the Board had no knowledge until within the last ten days, when a copy was left with the undersigned by a member of your honorable body, beg leave to submit the paper marked A, signed by H. A. Gleaves, Secretary, as an answer to so much of the resolution as requires a statement of yearly and total cost of the building, including the yearly salary of the architect, which is $2,500.

As to the number of Penitentiary hands yearly employed, they beg leave to refer to Mr. M'Intosh, the superintendent, who has had the sole management of this branch of its operations, and whose reports to the present and previous General Assemblies, we suppose, embrace the information required.

As to the number of 'other hands' yearly employed, they submit the statements of Jas. Birth, superintendent, showing the number on the list of those employed and the wages paid them, on the 24th of December of the years 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850 and 1851, marked B, C, D, E, F.

It is proper to state, that during the summer the number is considerably increased, but is subject to fluctuations from epidemics and other causes, as the work was almost suspended during the two cholera seasons. In Mr. Strickland's report of 17th October last, he says, "the number of laborers and mechanics has not been increased since my last report two years ago, the whole amount of force being about 240 men, *including* the Penitentiary convicts." Now, he intended to use the word *excluding* instead of including,

and I make this correction as an act of justice to him, as it was evidently a slip of the pen.

As to the 'yearly' progress of the work, we know not what other answer to make than to refer to the building itself. The corner stone was laid in July, 1845, and it has since progressed as rapidly as the season, epidemics and appropriations would allow. Perhaps the paper marked A, showing the yearly expenditure, contains the most reliable evidence of its progress, as we have no means of ascertaining the number of feet added yearly to its walls. As fast as the materials have been prepared at the workshops and in the Penitentiary, they have been transported to the building, and set in their appropriate places according to the plan and drawings previously prepared by the architect.

As to "what remains yet to be done," the paper marked G, is herewith submitted, signed by the architect.

Lastly, we are required to make "a definite calculation (not a conjecture) as to all the necessary expenses to complete" the building. Were it in our power to comply with this requirement it would be most cheerfully done. We do not believe that it is within the power of any architect to make so exact a computation of the cost of a building of this magnitude, executed as this has been and as all such buildings should be, by hired labor rather than by specific contracts. The wages of this labor fluctuate from time to time, according to the demand for it here and elsewhere. Of a given number of men, nearly equally skilful, all will not perform the same quantity of work within a given time, as some work more rapidly than others. We have endeavored so to regulate these wages as to keep together an efficient, and as far as possible a permanent force on the work, as we have found frequent changes of operations detrimental to the service for obvious reasons.—Competent overseers or superintendents are in constant attendance to see that all do their duty.

We are of opinion that $250,000, under this mode of carrying on the work, will complete it, and discharge existing liabilities; but this is only an opinion founded on the most reliable data within our reach, and is not the result of any "definite calculation."—Much of the work yet to be done is of an ornamental kind, such as the fluting of columns, carving of their capitals, and other work requiring much artistic skill and minuteness of detail, an accurate comptutation of the cost of which would be almost, if not quite impossible.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. BASS,
Chairman of Board of Commissioners.

(A)

NASHVILLE, *December* 24, 1851.

The whole amount expended upon the State Capitol to this date, including the yearly salary of the architect, is $364,547 79

Annually as follows:

In the year	1845	$10,434 32	
" "	1846	17,308 62	
" "	1847	21,264 08	
" "	1848	57,530 90	
" "	1849	64,022 40	
" "	1850	84,631 07	
" "	1851	109,356 40	
			$364,547 79

Which amount has been received as follows:

Treasurer's checks in	1845,	$9,000 00	
" "	1846,	16,000 00	
" "	1847,	16,000 00	
From sale of State bonds in	1848,	50,000 00	
" " "	1849,	50,000 00	
From interest on " "	"	1,836 25	
" sale of " "	1850,	75,000 00	
" interest on " "	"	110 00	
" sale of " "	1851,	75,000 00	
Advanced by Bank of Tennessee		71,601 54	
			$364,547 79

H. A. GLEAVES, *Secretary.*

(B)

The number of men employed at wages on State Capitol of Tennessee, on the 24th December, 1847, with their occupation are as follows:

AT THE QUARRY.

1	Foreman of stone cutters at	$2 25	per day.
30	Stone cutters.....	2 00	" each.
1	Stone cutter	2 25	"
1	Man rubbing stone	1 00	"
5	Laborers.....	1 00	" "
5	Laborers.....	0 75	" "

12 Laborers at from $12 to $15 per month, and found.

AT THE BUILDING.

1	Foreman of setters at	$2 50	per day.	
1	Rigger	2 00	"	
1	Setter	2 00	"	
1	Cutter fitting and trimming	2 00	"	
7	Laborers	1 00	"	each.
14	Laborers at from $12 to 15 per month and found.			
80				

JAMES BIRTH,
Superintendent.

December 24th, 1851.

(C)

The number of men employed at wages on State Capitol of Tennessee, on the 24th December, 1848, with their occupation, are as follows:

AT THE QUARRY.

1	Foreman of stone cutters at	$2 50	per day.	
38	Stone cutters	2 00	"	each.
1	Stone cutter	1 50	"	
4	Men rubbing stone	1 25	"	"
4	Men rubbing stone	1 00	"	"
1	Foreman of quarry	2 50	"	
13	Men turning and rolling stone for cutters, and quarrying	1 00	"	"
9	" " "	0 75	"	"

AT THE BUILDING.

1	Foreman of setters	2 50	"	
1	Rigger	2 50	"	
1	Setter	2 25	"	
1	Cutter fitting and trimming	2 25	"	
1	Night watch	0 50	"	
2	Stone masons and bricklayers	2 00	"	"
23	Laborers	1 00	"	"
101				

JAMES BIRTH,
Superintendent.

December 24th, 1851.

(D)

The number of men employed at wages on State Capitol, on the 24th December, 1849, with their occupation, are as follows:

AT THE QUARRY.

1	Foreman of stone cutters,	at	$2 50	per day.	
53	stone cutters	"	2 00	"	each.
1	stone cutter (carving)	"	2 50	"	
7	men rubbing stone	"	1 25	"	"
7	men rubbing stone	"	1 00	"	"
1	foreman of quarry	"	2 50	"	
19	men quarrying and turning, and rolling stone for cutters,	"	1 00	"	"
14	men quarrying and turning, and rolling stone for cutters,	"	75	"	"

AT THE BUILDING.

1	Foreman of setters	"	2 50	"	
1	rigger	"	2 25	"	
1	setter	"	2 50	"	
1	cutter fitting and trimming,	"	2 25	"	
1	night watch	"	50	"	
2	stone masons and bricklayers	"	2 00	"	"
4	laborers	"	1 25	"	"
22	laborers	"	1 00	"	"

136

JAMES BIRTH,
Superintendent.

December 24th, 1851.

(E)

The number of men employed at wages on State Capitol of Tennessee, on the 24th December, 1850, with their occupation, are as follows:

AT THE QUARRY.

1	Foreman of stone cutters, at	$2	50	per day.	
59	stone cutters	" 2	00	"	each.
4	stone cutters (carving)	" 2	50	"	"
5	men rubbing stone	" 1	25	"	"
13	men rubbing stone	" 1	00	"	"
1	foreman of quarry	" 2	50	"	
55	men quarrying, turning and rolling stone for cutters,	" 1	00	"	"
16	men quarrying, turning and rolling stone for cutters	"	75	"	"

AT THE BUILDING.

1	Foreman of setters	" 2	50	"	
1	rigger	" 2	25	"	
1	setter	" 2	25	"	
1	cutter and trimmer	" 2	25	"	
1	night watch	"	50	"	
2	stone masons and bricklayers	" 2	00	"	"
4	laborers	" 1	25	"	"
22	laborers	" 1	00	"	"

187

JAMES BIRTH,
Superintendent.

December 24th, 1851.

(F)

The number of men employed at wages on State Capitol of Tennessee, on the 24th December, 1851, with their occupations, are as follows:

AT THE QUARRY.

1	Foreman of stone cutters	at	$2 50	per day.	
66	stone cutters	"	2 00	"	"
1	stone cutter	"	2 25	"	
2	stone cutters (carving)	"	2 50	"	"
5	men rubbing stone	"	1 25	"	"
8	men rubbing stone	"	1 00	"	"
1	foreman of quarry	"	2 50	"	
57	men quarrying and turning, and rolling stone for cutters,	"	1 00	"	"
14	men quarrying and turning, and rolling stone for cutters	"	75	"	"
3	blacksmiths sharpening tools	"	1 75	"	"
3	blacksmiths' helpers and filers	"	1 25	"	"

AT THE BUILDING.

1	Foreman of setters	"	2 50	"	
1	rigger	"	2 50	"	
1	setter	"	2 50	"	
1	cutter, fitting and trimming	"	2 25	"	
1	day and night watch	"	1 25	"	
2	stone masons and brick-layers	"	2 00	"	each.
5	laborers	"	1 25	"	"
19	laborers	"	1 00	"	"
6	laborers framing iron roof	"	1 00	"	"
198					

JAMES BIRTH,

December 24, 1851. *Superintendent.*

(G)

COMPUTATION *of the work necessary to be done in order to complete the building of the State Capitol, viz:*

The iron rafters to be put on the walls; copper sheeting to cover the roof.

The tower and cupola to be carried up to the height of eighty feet above the roof.

The floors of the principal stories in the Halls of Representatives, Senate, Library, halls and galleries to be flagged with stone; also in the casement.

The Speakers' chairs, screen, desks and platforms, of East Tennessee marble. Twelve columns for the support of the gallery of the Senate, also East Tennessee marble.

The furnishing the House and Senate with desks and chairs—mantle-pieces.

Iron window sash and doors throughout.

Plastering and stucco work on all the arches in each of the stories.

Four porticoes, two of eight, and two of six columns of the Ionic order.

Terraces round the building of rough hewn stone, with a flagged foot walk on the top; privies, culvert and sink on the north-west angle of the building.

Grading and enclosing the grounds all round, together with the formation of the approaches on the several fronts.

Painting and glazing.

Hardware, locks, hinges, &c.

Furnaces for heating the large halls and lobbies.

Respectfully submitted by
your obedient servant,
W. STRICKLAND,
Architect.

To JOHN M. BASS, Esq.,
Pres't B. of Com. for building the State Capitol.
NASHVILLE, 27th *Dec.*, 1851.

Communication from the Agent of the Penitentiary.

TENNESSEE PENITENTIARY,
October 30, 1851.

MR. JOHN W. WHITFIELD:

Below will be found a reply to your polite note of the 27th ult. requesting me to furnish you with a statement of the amount charged to the commissioners of State Capitol from the commencement of the building to the first of the present month.

COMMISSIONERS OF STATE CAPITOL,
IN ACCOUNT WITH TENNESSEE PENITENTIARY.

1851.
Oct. 1st. To amount of account, $178,666 03

In reply to your verbal request asking me to furnish you with the amount paid to additional officers on account of said building.

We employ a foreman in the stone shop at six hundred dollars per annum, one foreman in the stone quarry at five hundred dollars per annum, and two guards for the convicts employed in the stone quarry at three hundred and twenty dollars each per annum, making this amount per annum $1,740 00

We have paid the foreman in the stone shop since his employment $1,800 00

We have paid the foreman of the stone quarry since his employment $1,693 39

We have paid the two guards since their employment $2,240 00

$5,733 39

The above amount of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-nine cents has been charged to the wages account of the prison, and has consequently augmented our expenses, it never having been charged to the commissioners of State Capitol.

Any further communication that may be deemed necessary, I will cheerfully make.

Very respectfully,
JOHN McINTOSH, *Agent.*

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

IN PURSUANCE OF

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 55.

REPORT.

The Select Committee to whom was referred resolution No. 55, in regard to the re-printing of certain journals of the Legislative Council of the Territory South of the Ohio, and of the Convention by which the original Constitution of Tennessee was framed, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to submit to the Senate the following report:

The committee find that the book containing the journals referred to them, contains about four hundred pages; they are informed by an intelligent practical printer that *one thousand copies* of the work, printed and bound in the usual style of legislative acts, will cost about *seven hundred and fifty dollars.*

To enable the Senate to determine upon the propriety of the proposed expenditure, it is proper to give a brief summary of the contents of the several journals.

The first is the journal of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Territorial Legislature, which commenced at Knoxville on the 25th of August, 1794.

The second is the journal of the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature, which commenced at Knoxville on the 25th of August, 1794.

The third is the journal of the Legislative Council, which commenced on the 29th of June, 1795.

The fourth is the journal of the House of Representatives, which commenced on the 29th June, 1795.

This was a special session of the Territorial Council, for the purpose of determining the expediency of asking admission into the *Union.*

The fifth is the journal of the proceedings of the Convention, which was held at Knoxville on the 11th of January, 1796, and which framed the original Constitution of Tennessee.

The sixth and seventh are the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives commencing their session on the 28th of March, 1796. This was the first session of the General Assembly of Tennessee.

The eighth and ninth are the journal of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature, convened in special session on the 30th of July, 1796.

From the foregoing summary of the contents of the book referred to the committee, the Senate will see that these journals contain the authentic legislative history of the State from the 25th of August, 1794, to the 30th of July, 1796, embracing the proceedings of the Convention which formed the first Constitution of the State. The committee do not deem it necessary to make special reference to these proceedings, to satisfy the Senate of their value.—They only deem it proper to remark that they have found the several journals *to abound in the most interesting and valuable materials connected with the early history of the State.* Indeed, it is the only reliable source from which we can learn with accuracy the steps by which our forefathers advanced from one form of government to another, until they secured admittance into the Union as a sovereign State. Here we can find the NAMES of those who participated in building the governmental structure of which we are so justly proud; and from these proceedings we might derive many valuable lessons of wisdom connected with the economy and dispatch of legislative business. Without these journals, the legislative history of our State would be incomplete, and for all practical purposes we are without them. The committee, from the most careful enquiry, are satisfied that the journals here presented, are now in all probability, the only record remaining of our legislative proceedings from 1794 up to 1796, embracing such an interesting era in our history. They would further state, that the book has been preserved by Mrs. —— Beckwith, the daughter of George Roulstone, the printer of the journals, as an invaluable legacy; and if the Senate should not feel disposed to adopt the resolution under consideration, the book must go into private hands, and probably in a short time, the only authentic history of those times *will be lost, and lost forever.*

The committee cannot refrain from recommending that, in case the Senate should adopt the resolution, a copy of the aforesaid journals be procured to be neatly bound and presented to Mrs. —— Beckwith, Jas. G. Roulstone of Lebanon, and any other of the children of George Roulstone, deceased, by whose hand the type were set up that printed this book.

The committee therefore seriously recommend the re-printing of such number of the journals as will insure a liberal diffusion of the work to the citizens of the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. C. PAVATT,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

BRANCH BANK AT TRENTON,

IN PURSUANCE OF

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 121.

REPORT.

BANK OF TENNESSEE,
February 27, 1852.

DEAR SIR:

I received a report from the Trenton Branch, made in obedience to the Senate's resolution No. 121, which is transmitted herewith. No report has been received thus far from the branch at Rogersville.

It is impossible for me, for the want of time, to furnish the statement from the principal bank required by your resolution. The Cashier (Gen. Anderson) is now at New Orleans, and has been absent from the bank nearly the whole time since the adoption of the resolutions, and I have been compelled to attend to his business as well as my own, which at this time of the year is always heavy and laborious. Consequently have had no time to attend to making out the report. I must therefore respectfully refer to the statements made out for the bank committee in the early part of the session, which will furnish nearly all the information called for by the resolutions.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. LEDBETTER,
President.

Gen. P, ANDERSON,
Chairman of Bank Com. of Senate.

DATE OF PURCHASE.	NO.	DRAWERS OF BILL.	ENDORSERS.	DRAWERS.
1850, Oct. 30	2460	L. B. Ragsdale.	Jas. Royster, A. M. Beadles	Turner, Wilson & Co.
" Nov. 6	2474	same	P. H. Hughes, J. Willingham	same
" " 27	2518	same	J. W. Willingham, S. Wheritt	same
" Dec. 26	2567	same	N. Ward, W. Bairde	same
" " "	2568	same	A. M. Beadles, James Royster	same
" " "	2569	same	same, same	same
" " "	2570	same	same, same	same
" " "	2571	same	Wm. Harper, A. M. Beadles	same
" " "	2573	same	A. M. Beadles, James Royster	same
1851, Jan. 22	2616	same	Willingham & Hughes, L. P. Pickett	same
" " "	2617	same	same, same	same
" " "	2618	same	W. H. Hurt, N. Ward	same
" Feb. 26	2636	same	N. Ward, John L. Jordon	same
" Mar. 5	2641	same	Willingham & Hughes, J. J. Willingham	same
" " "	2642	same	same, same	same
" April 2	2645	same	same, same	same
" " "	2646	same	same, same	same
" " 16	2647	same	Nathan Ward.	same
" Oct. 8	2825	same	H. Wilson, A. M. Beadles	same
" " "	2826	same	same, same	same
1852, Jan. 28	2967	same	F. G. Goodman, W. Bairde	same
" " "	2968	same	same, same	same

RESIDENCE.	DATE OF BILL.	TIME.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	COUNTY OF DRAWER.
New Orleans.	1850, October 30	4 months.	1851, March 3	$1,000 00	Fulton, Kentucky.
do	" November 6	4 "	" " 9	500 00	do
do	" " 17	sight.		250 00	do
do	" December 18	4 months.	" April 21	500 00	do
do	" " "	" "	" " "	500 00	do
do	" " 11	" "	" " 14	500 00	do
do	" " "	" "	" " "	500 00	do
do	" November 21	90 days.	" Feb. 22	500 00	do
do	" December 11	4 months.	" April 14	500 00	do
do	1851, January 9	90 days.	1851, " 12	500 00	do
do	" " "	" "	" " "	500 00	do
do	" " 20	4 months.	" May 23	500 00	do
do	" February 25	60 days.	" April 28	500 00	do
do	" " 19	90 "	" May 22	500 00	do
do	" " "	" "	" " "	500 00	do
do	" March 29	" "	" July 2	500 00	do
do	" " "	" "	" " "	500 00	do
do	" April 16	60 days.	" June 18	500 00	do
do	" October 8	6 months.	1852, April 11	1,000 00	do
do	" " "	5 "	" March 11	1,000 00	do
do	1852, January 28	4 "	" May 31	500 00	do
do	" " "	90 days.	" " 1	500 00	do

DATE OF PURCHASE.	NO.	DRAWERS OF BILL.	ENDORSERS.	DRAWERS.
1850, Oct. 10	2411	Seat & Morton	L. B. Gilchrist and P. P. Elliott	B. Elder, Brother & Co.
" Dec. 11	2534	same	H. C. Levy and F. Barrott	same
" " 13	2541	same	S. Shane and W. J. Becton	Cherry, Henderson & Co.
" " 19	2554	same	L. B. Gilchrist and N. J. Hess	B. Elder, Brother & Co.
" " 26	2565	same	same, and G. M. Sharp	Cherry, Henderson & Co.
1851, Jan. 1	2586	same	G. M. Sharp and B Crawford	B. Elder, Brother & Co.
" " 11	2609	same	L. B. Gilchrist and P. P. Elliott	Cherry, Henderson & Co.
" June 28	2666	same	same, same	M. D. Cooper & Co.
" Aug. 16	2728	same	A. Davis and J. Williams	B. Elder, Brother & Co.
" Nov. 21	2813	same	W. Barrott and O. Gilchrist	same
" Dec. 31	2949	same	P. P. Elliott and same	same
1850, Sept. 25	2379	H. L. Elder.	W. Crisp and Robert Elder	same
" Nov. 22	2514	same	M. M. Houston, M. B. Elder	same
1851, Aug. 8	2214	same	same, accredited by	B. Elder, Brother & Co.
" " 18	2221	same	M. B. Elder and M. M. Houston	same
" Oct. 16	2355	same	M. M. Houston and B. Elder	same
1850, " 16	2423	J. B. Gillespie.	A. L. Branch, J. W. Jones	same
" " 23		same	J. L. Branch, Z. Alvis	same
" Nov. 11		same	same, D. W. Crafton	same
" " 27		same	same, M. Underwood	same
" Dec. 4		same	J. D. Gillespie, A. L. Hardison	same
" " 11		same	J. L. Branch, J. W. Arnold	same

RESIDENCE.	DATE OF BILL.	TIME.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	COUNTY OF DRAWER.
New Orleans.	1850, October 9	6 months.	1851, April 12	$3,000 00	Gibson.
do	" December 10	4 "	" " 13	3,000 00	do
do	" " 13	3 "	" March 16	563 00	do
do	" " 19	90 days.	" " 19	3,000 00	do
do	" " 25	" "	" " 28	2,000 00	do
do	" " 18	3 months.	" " 21	1,000 00	do
do	1851, January 11	40 days.	" Feb. 23	2,500 00	do
do	" June 28	9 months.	1852, March 31	1,070 00	do
do	" August 13	7 "	" " 16	5,000 00	do
do	" Novemb'r 19	6 "	" May 22	2,000 00	do
do	" December 24	60 days.	" Feb. 25	1,000 00	do
do	1850, Septemb'r 25	" "	1850, Nov. 27	3,000 00	do
do	" Novemb'r 22	3 months.	1851, Feb. 25	8,137 00	do
do	1851, July 30	6 "	1852, " 2	8,000 00	do
do	" August 18	6 "	" " 21	3,136 50	do
do	" October 16	6 "	" March 19	3,137 25	do
do	1850, " 16	5 "	1851, " 19	500 00	do
do	" " 23	5 "	" " 26	500 00	do
do	" Novemb'r 11	4 "	" " 14	500 00	do
do	" " 27	4 "	" " 30	1,000 00	do
do	" December 4	4 "	" April 7	500 00	do
do	" " 11	4 "	" " 14	500 00	do

DATE OF PURCHASE.	NO.	DRAWERS OF BILL.	ENDORSERS.	DRAWERS.
1850, Dec. 11		J. B. Gillespie	E. S. Campbell, Moses Cox	Cherry, Henderson & Co.
" " 18		same	J. L. Branch, W. J. Hockaday	B. Elder, Brother & Co.
" " 21		same	same, A. McClary	same
1851, Jan. 1		same	same, C. Sharp	same
" " 8		same	same, D. W. Crafton	same
1851, July 17		same	same, same	same
" Sept. 17		same	same, same	same
" Oct. 8		same	same, J. B. Arnold	same
" " 15		same	same, J. W. Arnold	same
" " 29		same	same, W. T. Wilkins	same
" Nov. 5		same	same, J. F. Smith	same
" " 12		same	same, J. J. Holloman	same
" " 26		same	same, C. P. McClain	same
" Dec. 3		same	same, P. H. Mitchell	M. D. Cooper & Co.
" " 10		same	same, Z. Alvis	B. Elder, Brother & Co.
" " 31		same	same, J. J. Holloman	same

TRENTON, FEBRUARY, A. D., 1850, *Continued.*

RESIDENCE.	DATE OF BILL.	TIME.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	COUNTY OF DRAWER.
New Orleans.	1850, Decemb'r 11	4 months.	1851, April 14	$825 00	Gibson.
do	" " 18	4 "	" " 21	500 00	do
do	" " 31	4 "	" " 24	500 00	do
do	1851, January 1	4 "	" May 4	1,000 00	do
do	" " 8	4 "	" " 11	800 00	do
do	" June 30	7 "	1852, Feb. 2	1,300 00	do
do	" Septemb'r 17	6 "	" March 20	400 00	do
do	" " 1	5 "	" Feb. 4	227 28	do
do	" October 15	6 "	" April 18	600 00	do
do	" " 29	6 "	" May 2	900 00	do
do	" November 5	6 "	" " 8	800 00	do
do	" " 12	6 "	" " 15	525 00	do
do	" " 18	5 "	" April 21	500 00	do
do	" " 25	5 "	" " 28	1,000 00	do
do	" Decemb'r 10	5 "	" May 13	1,000 00	do
do	" November 1	5 "	" April 4	400 00	do

TRENTON, *February 20th*, 1852.

WM. LEDBETTER, ESQ.,
President, &c.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with yours of 5th February, I have caused the above report to be made out, with the names of all the individuals from whom the largest amounts of bills have been purchased from February 1st, 1850, to February 1st, 1852. Also, the date of bills and names of endorsers. All the bills mentioned in the report that have matured, were punctually paid in New Orleans. Those that have not yet fallen due, will doubtless be paid at maturity. This branch bank has observed the apportionment principle, so far as was warranted by the character of the paper offered for discount. In this way, some of the counties may not have received so much in proportion to population as others in this banking district.

Respectfully,
J. V. FUSSELL,
President.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn. Nov. 7, 1851.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

In compliance with the 9th section of an act passed 9th February, 1850, chapter 130, I herewith submit the report of the Board of Trustees of Nashville University.

No other report from any institution, referred to in above named act, has been received at this office.

Rsepectfully,

ARTHUR R. CROZIER,
Comptroller.

To the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee:

The University of Nashville in obedience to the act of assembly, passed February 9, 1850, makes this statement of the present condition of said institution:

In order to enable the University to erect new buildings, the operations of the University are suspended for the present, (except in the Medical Department.)

The permanent productive funds of the University, being the amount received, proceeds of sales of township land in Ocoee district, are:

Bonds of the State of Tennessee	$36,000
Note of Luke Lea and T. Cruchfield (in suit)	5,000
50 shares Tennessee Insurance stock (cost)	2,500
60 shares Nashville Insurance stock (cost)	3,000
	$46,500

The property owned by the University consists of that portion of the old College lot situated between College and Market streets, Nashville, most of which will in future be occupied by the Medical Department of the University, and six lots of twenty-five feet each, on the south side of College street. Thirty acres of ground in South Nashville, on which the President's house stands. Lot of ground in South Field, of near four acres, cost the University $11,000.

There is due the University from proceeds sales of lots, lands in the District, &c. about twenty thousand dollars. The debts due from the University amount to about twelve thousand dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. V. S. LINDSLEY,

Secretary Board of Trustees U. of Nashville.

JULY 1, 1851.

A BILL

TO APPORTION

THE REPRESENTATION

IN THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

OFFERED IN LIEU BY JOSEPH C. GUILD.

BILL.

SECTION. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee: That until the next enumeration and apportionment of the voters of this State, the following counties shall comprise the Senatorial Districts, each to elect one Senator; and the polls shall be compared at the several places hereinafter mentioned, on the first Monday succeeding the day of election, viz:

No. 1. The counties of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan and Washington shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 2. The counties of Greene, Hawkins and Hancock shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 3. The counties of Cocke, Sevier and Blount shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 4. The counties of Grainger, Jefferson and Claiborne shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 5. The counties of Knox, Campbell, Morgan, Anderson and Roane shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 6. The counties of Monroe, McMinn, Polk and Bradley shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 7. The counties of Hamilton, Marion, Rhea, Meigs and Bledsoe shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 8. The counties of Fentress, Overton, Jackson, White and Van Buren shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 9. The counties of Warren, Grundy, DeKalb, Cannon and Coffee shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 10. The counties of Lincoln and Franklin shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 11. The counties of Bedford and Marshall shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 12. The counties of Rutherford and Williamson, shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 13. The county of Wilson shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Lebanon.

No. 14. The counties of Sumner, Smith and Macon shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Hartsville.

No. 15. The county of Davidson shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Nashville.

No. 16. The counties of Maury and Giles shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 17. The counties of Robertson and Montgomery shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 18. The counties of Dickson, Stewart, Humphreys and Benton shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 19. The counties of Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin and Lewis shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 20. The counties of Henry, Weakley and Obion shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 21. The counties of Gibson, Carroll and Dyer shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 22. The counties of Madison, Haywood and Lauderdale shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 23. The counties of Henderson, Decatur, Perry and McNairy shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 24. The counties of Hardeman, Fayette and Tipton shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at

No. 25. The county of Shelby shall compose one Senatorial District, and the polls shall be compared at Raleigh.

SEC. 2. The following counties, until the next apportionment and enumeration, shall elect one Representative, to wit:

Sullivan, Washington, Claiborne, Greene, Hawkins, Jefferson,

Grainger, Knox, Blount, Monroe, Roane, McMinn, Bradley, Hamilton, Overton, Jackson, White, Warren, DeKalb, Cannon, Marion, Cocke, Franklin, Bedford, Lincoln, Giles, Marshall, Robertson, Montgomery, Dickson, Hickman, Lawrence, Hardin, Wayne, Stewart, McNairy, Hardeman, Fayette, Shelby, Henderson, Madison, Haywood, Gibson, Carroll, Henry, Weakley, Sumner, Smith, Obion, Maury; and the polls shall be compared at their respective court houses.

SEC. 3. The following counties shall elect two Representatives each, to wit:—

Wilson, Rutherford, Williamson, and Davidson, and the polls shall be compared at their respective court houses.

SEC. 4. The following counties shall jointly elect one Representative, to wit:—

Johnson and Carter shall elect one Representative; and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Washington, Hawkins, Greene and Hancock shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Sevier and Knox shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Campbell and Anderson shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Rhea and Meigs shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Campbell and Scott shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Bledsoe and Morgan shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Polk, McMinn and Monroe shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Fentress and White shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of White and Van Buren shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Coffee and Grundy shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Lincoln and Giles shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Bedford and Marshall shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Smith and Macon shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Maury and Lewis shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Humphreys and Benton shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Perry and Decatur shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Tipton and Lauderdale shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Dyer and Obion shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at

The counties of Hardeman, Fayette and Shelby, shall elect one Representative, and the polls shall be compared at Sommerville.

SEC. 5. That in the election of Senators and Representatives, the returning officers of the respective counties, shall compare the votes at the several places in this act mentioned, on the first Monday succeeding the day of the election, and give a certificate to the Senator and Representative elect.

RULES OF ORDER

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE SENATE.

RULES OF ORDER.

The committee appointed to draft rules for the government of the Senate, beg leave to make the following report:

Touching the Duty of the Speaker.

1st. He shall take the chair every day, precisely at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2nd. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order, in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; shall decide questions of order, subject to appeal to the Senate by any two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the Senate.

3rd. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4th. Questions shall be put directly in this form, to wit: As many as are of opinion that (that as the question may be,) say 'Aye,' and after the affirmative will is expressed, as many as are of a contrary opinion, say 'No.' If the Speaker doubt, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.

5th. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Senate Chamber. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

6th. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the Senate, in which case they shall be appointed by the Senate *viva voce;* and if upon the first time of voting, there is no election, there shall be a second voting, in which a plurality of votes shall prevail.

7th. In all other cases, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election.

8th. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the Speaker or the chairman of the committee of the whole, shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

Order of the Business of the Day.

9th. As soon as the Journal is read, the Speaker shall, through the Clerk, call for petitions from Senators by districts—beginning with the most eastwardly, and progressing westwardly. Reports from standing committees shall next be in order; then reports from select committees.

10th. Every member, when he speaks, shall address the Chair standing in his place, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and shall avoid personalities; and when he has finished, shall sit down.

11th. When two or more members rise at the same time to speak, the Speaker shall determine who has the floor—but in all cases, the member who shall first rise and address the Chair, shall speak first.

12th. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Speaker shall, or any member may call to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain, and the Senate shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be permitted to proceed without leave of the Senate; and if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the Senate.

13th. If the member be called to order by a Senator for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the Speaker may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

14th. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate, without leave first obtained; and in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the door-keeper or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree at the expense of such member respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient.

15th. No motion shall be debated until the same be seconded.

16th. When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Speaker or any member, delivered in at the table and read, before the same shall be debated.

17th. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn, lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, commit or amend, or to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order and be decided without debate.

18th. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided—but on motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question, but a rejection of the motion to strike out and insert one proposition, shall not prevent a motion to strike out, insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion, simply to strike out, nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

19th. In filling up blanks, the largest sum, and the longest time, shall first be put.

20th. When the reading of a paper is first called for and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be decided by vote of the Senate, without debate.

21st. When the ayes and noes shall be called for by any two members, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons to be excused by the Senate, declare openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the ayes and noes upon the call of the Senate, the names of the Senators shall be taken alphabetically.

22nd. When the ayes and noes shall be taken on any question in pursuance of the above rules, no member shall be permitted to change his vote, under any circumstances whatever, after the decision is announced from the chair, unless by unanimous consent of the Senate.

23d. When a question has been made and carried in the affirmative, or negative, it shall be in order for any member voting with the majority, to move for a reconsideration thereof at any time the same day or the two next succeeding days of actual session, and no motion to re-consider shall be in order thereafter; and the clerk shall transmit to the House no bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion, until the time for moving a reconsideration shall have expired, unless otherwise expressly ordered by the Senate, and no motion to reconsider shall be entertained but once.

24th. Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received and read at the table, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall be verbally made by the introducer.

25th. Every bill shall be introduced by motion or leave, or by

an order of the Senate on the report of the committee. And all bills shall be despatched in the order they were introduced, unless when the Senate shall otherwise direct.

26th. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be: 'Shall this bill be rejected?' If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to the second reading without a question.

27th. Before the second reading of the bill, the Speaker shall state it as ready for commitment; and if committed, then the question shall be whether to a select or standing committee, or to a committee of the whole. If to a committee of the whole, the Senate shall determine on what day.

28th. After commitment and report thereof to the Senate, at any time before its passage, a bill may be re-committed.

29th. All bills ordered to be engrossed, shall be executed in a fair round hand.

30th. No amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill on its third reading, nor shall any amendment be allowed to a bill upon any reading foreign to its subject matter.

31st. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

32nd. Bills coming from the House of Representatives, shall have precedence of bills in the Senate, on the same subject.

33rd. In forming a committee of the whole, the Speaker shall leave the chair, and a chairman be appointed Speaker to preside in committee.

34th. Upon bills committed to a committee of the whole, the bill shall be read throughout by the clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be the last considered, the body of the bill shall not be defaced, or interlined, but all amendments noting the page and the line, shall be duly entered by the clerk in a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the Senate; after report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by the clauses, before the question to engross it be taken.

35th. All amendments made to an original motion in committee, shall be incorporated with the motions, and so reported.

36th. All amendments made to a report committed to a committee of the whole, shall be noted and reported as in case of bills.

37th. All questions, whether in committee or in the Senate, shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved, except that of filling up blanks.

38th. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in committee of the whole, so far as applicable; but no member shall speak twice to any question until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

39th. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded

or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion thereof. Nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

40th. It shall be in order for the committee on enrolled bills to report at any time.

41st. Messages may be introduced at any state of business except while a question is putting, while the ayes and noes are taking, or while voting at an election.

42d. There shall be the following Standing Committees, to wit:

1st. A Committee on Privileges and Elections;
2d. Finance;
3d. Ways and Means;
4th. Claims;
5th. Education and Common Schools;
6th. Judiciary;
7th. Internal Improvements;
8th. Military Affairs;
9th. New Counties and County Lines;
10th. Public Lands;
11th. Penitentiary;
12th. Banks;
13th. On Federal Relations;
14th. Public Roads;
15th. Enrolled Bills;
16th. On Public Grounds;
17th. Lunatic Asylum;
18th. Agriculture and Manufactures.

43d. The previous question shall be in this form: 'Shall the main question be now put?' It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and until it is decided shall preclude all amendments and debate on the main question.

44th. When a bill is withdrawn for amendment, the same shall be returned within three days thereafter. All resolutions shall lie one day on the table before they receive the action of the Senate.

45th. All bills passed in the Senate shall, before they are sent to the House of Representatives, be examined by a committee consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the Journal.

46th. After the morning business is gone through, the business before the Senate shall be taken up in the following order:

1st. Introduction of bills and resolutions;
2d. Resolutions which have been introduced shall be considered;
3d. House bills on their third reading;

4th. House bills on their second reading;
5th. House bills on their first reading;
6th. Senate bills on their first reading;
7th. Senate bills on their second reading.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

J. W. GILLESPIE,
Chairman.

JOINT RULES

OF

THE TWO HOUSES.

1st. In every case of amendment of a bill agreed to in one House, and dissented to in the other, if either House shall request a conference, appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee, each committee shall, at a convenient hour to be named by the chairman, meet in conference and state to each other verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer fully thereon.

2d. Messages shall be sent by the Clerk.

3d. When a Messenger shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, he shall be announced at the door of the House by the Doorkeeper, and he shall respectfully communicate his message to the Chair.

4th. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message is sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

5th. All bills on passage between the two Houses shall be under the signature of the Clerk.

6th. Bills shall be enrolled by the Clerk of the House, or the Clerk of the Senate, as the same may have originated in the one or the other House.

7th. The Committee on Finance, on Banks, and on the Penitentiary, of both Houses shall be a joint committee.

8th. After examination and report, bills shall be signed first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then by the Speaker of the Senate.

9th. When a bill or resolution passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given in the House in which it passed.

10th. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers upon which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

11th. All bills which may have passed a third time, shall be engrossed in a fair hand and certified by the Clerk of the House in which they may have originated, before sent to the other.

Which is respectfully submitted,

J. C. STARK,
Chairman of the Senate.
JNO. W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman of the House of Representatives

INDEX

TO APPENDIX OF THE SENATE JOURNAL.

SENATE DOCUMENTS.	PAGE.
Report of the Bank of Tennessee,	3
Report of the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Knoxville,	31
Report of the Commissioners in relation to the State Hospital for the Insane,	43
Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury,	49
Report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the bill to provide for a complete history of the State,	89
Report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary,	97
Report of the Physician of the Penitentiary,	119
Report of the Chaplain of the Penitentiary,	120
Memorial of the Tennessee Legislature to the Legislature of Georgia,	121
Biennial Report of the Physician and Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum,	129
Report of the Treasurer of the State Lunatic Asylum,	151
Report of the President of the Union Bank of Tennessee,	157
Report of the Commissioners and Architect of the State Capitol,	161
Fourth Biennial Report of the Trustees and Principal of the Tennessee Blind School,	177
Report of the Agent of Tennessee on the affairs of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad,	199
Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury, in relation to Delinquent Officers,	207
Memorial from the Medical Faculty of the Nashville University,	215
Report of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds	221
Report of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis,	225
Report of the internal improvement Commissioner,	241
Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury on the probable Receipts and Disbursements,	245

INDEX.

SENATE DOCUMENTS.	PAGE.
Report of the Joint Select Committee to examine into the condition of the Penitentiary,	249
Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee to the Congress of the United States,	251
Report of the Board of Trustees of the Memphis Hospital,	257
Report of the Joint Committee on Banks,	264
Supplemental Report of the Joint Committee on Banks,	267
Report of the Minority of the Committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Bank of Tennessee,	273
Report of the Joint Select Committee to settle with Commissioners of State Hospital for the insane,	276
Report of Commissioner appointed to bear a memorial from the Legislature of Tennessee to the Legislature of Georgia,	279
Report of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Legislature of Kentucky for the cession of certain territory,	287
Report of the Secretary of Board of the East Tennessee University,	289
Report of the President of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of the State Capitol,	293
Report of the Select Committee on Senate Res. No. 55,	305
Report of the Branch Bank at Trenton,	309
Report of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nashville,	319
A bill to apportion the Representation in the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,	321
Rules of Order for the government of the Senate,	327
Joint Rules of the two Houses,	335